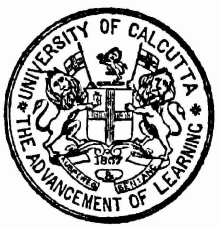
THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1860-61.



CALCUTTA:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY, AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1860.

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Calendar,	5
II. Act II. of 1857, incorporating the University,	17
III. Bye-Laws,	29
IV. Regulations :—	
Arts,	34
Law,	50
Medicine,	54
Civil Engineering,	63
Amended Regulations :—	
Arts,	67
Law,	87
Medicine,	96
Civil Engineering,	108
V. Subjects of Examination in Languages :—	
Entrance 1860,	119
Ditto 1861,	121
B. A. Examination 1861,	122
First Examination in Arts 1862,	124
B. A. Examination 1862,	125
VI. The University :—	
The Senate,	128
The Syndicate,	130
The Faculty of Arts,	*ib.*
„ of Law,	131
„ of Medicine,	132
„ of Civil Engineering,	*ib.*
Examiners for 1860,	133
Graduates,	134
Under-Graduates,	136
Affiliated Institutions,	163
Board of Examiners, 1859-60,	196
VII. B. A. Examination Papers for 1860,	i
B. L. „ „	lvi
L. M. S. „ „	lxxiii
Entrance „ „	lxxvi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Ag.	Agra.
Aj.	Ajmere.
Bar.	Bareily.
Ben.	Benares.
Bp. Coll.	Bishop's College.
Coll.	College.
Dov. Coll.	Doveton College.
Exam.	Examination.
Fr. Ch. Ins.	Free Church Institution.
Hon.	Honor.
Hol.	Holiday.
Hol. H.	Hindoo Holiday.
Hol. M.	Mahomedan Holiday.
Lo. Beng.	Lower Bengal.
L. Mart.	La Martinere.
Med. Coll.	Medical College.
N. W. P.	North Western Provinces.
Qu. C. C.	Queen's College, Colombo.
St. P. Sch.	St. Paul's School.
Vac.	Vacation.

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1860.

MAY.

1	T	*Ben. Coll. Vac. for 30 days begins.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	N. W. P. Hol. H. Ag. and Ben. Coll.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	Vac. begins for:
17	T	31 days at Ag. Coll.
18	F	15 days at Govt. Coll. Lo. Beng.
19	S	3 weeks at Fr. Ch. Inst.
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	Queen's Birthday. Genl. Holiday.
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	Bp. Coll. Vac. for nine days begins.
29	T	
30	W	N. W. P. Hol. H.
31	T	N. W. P. Hol. H.

* This depends on the state of the weather.

JUNE.

1	F	C E. College opens
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	St. P. Sch. Vac for 10 days begins.
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Med. Coll. Session begins
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	N. W. P. Hol. H
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	N. W P. Hol. H Ag. Coll.
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate. N W. P. Hol. M.

JULY.

1	☆	
2	M	Ag. Coll. Vac. for 30 days begins.
3	T	
4	W	N. W P. Hol. H.
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	☆	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	☆	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	☆	
23	M	N W. P. Hol. H.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	N. W. P. Hol. M. for 3 days.
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	☆	
30	M	N. W. P. Hol. H.
31	T	Ditto ditto. Bp. Coll. Vac. for 45 days begins.

AUGUST.

1	W	N. W. P. Hol. H
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	Dov. Coll. Vac. for one week begins.
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	N. W. P. Hol. H
10	F	Ditto ditto.
11	S	Ditto ditto.
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	N. W. P. Hol. H.
29	W	
30	T	N. W. P. Hol. H.
31	F	

SEPTEMBER.

1	S	Hol. St. P. Sch.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	N. W. P. Hol. H.
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	N. W. P. Hol. M.
13	T	La Mart. Vac. for 18 days begins.
14	F	
15	S	N. W. P. Hol. M.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	N. W. P. Hol. M.
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	

OCTOBER.

1	M	St. P. Sch. Vac. for 10 days begins.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	N. W. P. Hol. M.
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Ben. Coll. Vac. for 11 days.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	Vac. for 15 days in Govt. Coll. Lo. Beng.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	Hol. H.
23	T	Ditto ditto.
24	W	Ditto ditto.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate. Hol. H.
28	S	
29	M	Hol. H.
30	T	
31	W	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Hol St. P Sch.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	Hol. H.
13	T	Ditto ditto.
14	W	Ditto ditto.
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	Last day for notice by Entrance Candidates to
20	T	the Registrar.
21	W	Hol. H.
22	T	Bar. Coll. Vac. for 11 days.
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate. Hol. H. Aj. Sch. closes
25	S	for 5 days.
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	N. W. P. Hol. H.
29	T	
30	F	

DECEMBER.

1	S	Ben. Coll. Vac. for 33 days begins.
2	S	Fr. Ch. Ins. Vac. for 5 weeks begins.
3	M	Entrance Examination begins.
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Vac. for 30 days,* Govt. Coll. Lo. Beng. Bp.
11	T	Coll. Vac. begins.
12	W	
13	T	Dov. Coll. Vac. for 5 weeks begins.
14	F	
15	S	Aj. Sch. Vac. for 47 days begins.
16	S	
17	M	La Mart. Vac. for one month begins.
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	Ag. Coll. Vac. to Feb. 1st.
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Med. Coll., Vac. for one week. N. W. P. Hol. H.
25	T	Christmas Day. General Holiday.
26	W	N. W. P. Hol. H.
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate. N. W. P. Ben. Coll.
30	S	Vac. to Feb. 1st.
31	M	

* Except C. E. Coll. and Med. Coll.

JANUARY.

1	T	General Holiday.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	B. A. and L. L.* Exam. begins.
8	T	Fr. Ch. Ins. Vac. ends.
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	La Mart. Vac. ends.
17	T	Dov. Coll. Vac. ends.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Result of B. A. and L. L. Examination declared.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	Bp. Coll. Vac. ends.
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	Hon. Exam. in History.
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

* The Licentiate in Law Examination will not be held unless the Act, authorising the Senate to confer this degree, be passed before the day of Examination.

FEBRUARY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	Hon Exam Math. and Nat. Philosophy.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Hon. Exam. Nat. Hist. and Phys. Sciences.
12	T	
13	W	N. W. P. Hol.
14	T	
15	F	N. W. P. Hol
16	S	
17	S	[Candt. to the Registrar.
18	M	Last day for notice by B. L. and M. C. E.
19	T	Hon. Exam. Ment. and Mor. Science.
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	N. W. P. Hol.
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	N. W. P. Hol.

MARCH.

1	F	Dov. Coll. Hol.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	B. L. and M. C. E. Exam.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	N. W. P. Hol.
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Results of B. L. and M. C. E. Exam. declared.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	B. L. Hon. Exam. N. W. P. Hol. for 7 days.
26	T	
27	W	La Mart. Vac. for 17 days.
28	T	Dov. Coll. Vac. for 10 days.
29	F	Good Friday.
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

APRIL.

1	M	Bp. Coll. Vac. for 9 days.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	N. W. P. Hol. H.
11	T	Ditto ditto.
12	F	Ditto ditto.
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	C. E. Coll. and Med. Coll. Vac. begins.
16	T	
17	W	N. W. P. Hol. H.
18	T	Ditto ditto.
19	F	Ditto ditto.
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION,

ACT No. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India.

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta.

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India.

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES RINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD.

WILLLAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal.

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal.

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India.

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine.

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry.

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College.

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity.

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire.
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College.

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts.
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.
ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.
RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education.
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company.
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable

or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Senate.

Provided that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first

day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to reappoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless, the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time, made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

III.

BYE LAWS.

THE SENATE.

The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the second Saturday in December, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Art, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate has power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

If any Faculty omit to elect a President for one month after its appointment, or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

The elections to take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons to be elected to be declared at such Meeting.

The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

All the elected Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta, and if any such Member

is absent from Calcutta for more than three months, his place shall become vacant.

On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a Majority of the votes of the Members present.

The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the

end of that term he may be re-appointed. If a vacancy occurs in this office between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, a Special Meeting of the Senate shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro-tempore*.

The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.*

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in December.

2. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, *viz.*, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, and any other places hereinafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Entrance Examination, unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year, but any one above the age of sixteen may be a Candidate wherever he may have been educated.

4. Every Candidate must apply, either to the Registrar at least fourteen days, or to the Secretary to

* These Regulations will continue in force up to January, 1862, when they will be replaced by the amended Regulations published at page 67.

the Local Committee of Public Instruction at any of the places above-mentioned, at least two months, before the Examination begins, and, with his application, must produce satisfactory testimony that he is at least sixteen years old and of good moral character. He must also give notice in writing of the languages in which he wishes to be examined.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee either to the Registrar, or to the Secretary to the Local Committee at one of the above-mentioned places. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all places in the interior as for Calcutta.

7. Candidates for Entrance shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one, viz.:—

	ENGLISH.
Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanscrit.	

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Senate at least one year and a half previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following:—

English.

Pope, Cowper, Scott, Campbell, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Southey, DeFoe.

Greek.

Homer, Xenophon.

Latin.

Horace, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Cicero.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan, Bostan, Yusuf-o-Zulaikha, Akhlah-i-Muhsini, Anvari Suhaoih.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava.

Bengali.

Tota Itihas, Life of Raja Krishna Chunder Roy, Arabian Nights, Ramayun.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Hindi.

The Ramayun.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar and Ikhwan-al-safa.

Burmese.

The Thoodhamma Tsarie.

The Dhamma Pada.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions in Grammar and Idiom.

Easy sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of General History as contained in the first volume of Marshman's Brief Survey and the outlines of Indian History, as contained in Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

A general knowledge of Geography, and a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of the Square-Root.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Proportion.

Simple Equations.

Geometry.

The first three Books of Euclid, with such easy deductions and applications as arise directly out of those books.

In Branches II and III. the answers may be given in any living Language in which the Candidate is examined.

8. The Examinations of the candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1, and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

9. At the close of each day's Examination, at any places in the interior above-mentioned, the answers of each Candidate shall be sealed up by the Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction, and forwarded immediately to the Registrar.

10. Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners, unless they show a competent knowledge of all the subjects in which they are examined.

11. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of such Candidates as have passed, arranged by the Examiners in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, and to every such passed Candidate shall be given a Certificate signed by the Registrar, setting forth his age, and the division assigned him by the Examiners, such Certificate being in the form following, viz. :—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—18

I certify that , who was a Candidate at the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and who then produced a Certificate that he had attained the age of 16 *years and was of good moral character, has been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed such Examination, and has been placed in the Division.*

The Calcutta University. of 18 } *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. The Degree of B. A. shall not be conferred on any Candidate within four academical years of the time of his passing the Entrance Examination, but Candidates may be admitted to the examination for

the Degree after three years from the time of their passing the Entrance Examination.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of one of the Colleges or schools affiliated to the University, (1) of moral character, and (2) of having prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a course of study in one of such Institutions.

4. Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination at either of the Universities of Madras or Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. A. in the Calcutta University, provided he shall produce satisfactory testimony that he is of good moral character, and that he has prosecuted during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a regular course of study in one of the Institutions affiliated to either of those Universites.

5. Applications must be made, and Certificates forwarded to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the Examination begins. Notice in writing must also be given by the Candidates of the Languages in which they wish to be examined.

6. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

7. The Examination shall be conducted chiefly by means of printed papers, but the Examiners may also put *viva voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are severally appointed to examine.

8. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one:—

ENGLISH.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Sanscrit.	

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Senate two years previous to the examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following:—

English.

Milton, Shakspeare, Dryden, Pope, Young, Thomson, Bacon, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Southey, Macaulay.

Greek.

Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato.

Latin.

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus.

Hebrew.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini.

Persian.

Sekandar Nameh, Gulistan, Dewan of Hafiz, Akhlaq-i-Jalali (or Nasiri), Dewan of Orfi, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakhasa.

Bengali.

Batrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Betal Panchabingshati, Prabodh Chandrika, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Meghaduta, Sakantala, Annada Mangal.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Hindi.

Tulsee Krit Ramayan (the Balkhand and Ajadhyakhand) Subhabilas.

Urdu.

Bag-o-Bahar, Davani Souda (Kassedah's).

Burmese.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions on Grammar and Idiom.*

Sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY.

The principles of historic evidence, as treated in Isaac Taylor's two works on the subject, or other similar books.

* Instead of the older Grammars, such works as Ishwar Chundra Sharma's or Mr. Williams's, for Sanscrit, and Rammohun Roy's, Dr. Yates's or Shamachurn Sircar's for Bengali, will be used in the Examination.

The History of England (including that of British India,) to the end of 1815.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Ancient History, with special reference to the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, the History of Rome to the death of Augustus, and the History of the Jews.

The Historical Questions will include the Geography of the Countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Squure-root.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Algebraical Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, and Annuities for terms of years.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

The first six books of Euclid, and the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Conic Sections

Plane Trigonometry.

Solution of all cases of Plane Triangles. The expression for the Area of a Triangle in terms of its sides.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces.

The Mechanical Powers.

The Centre of Gravity.

The general Laws of Motion.

The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Pressure of liquids and gases, its equal diffusion and variation as the depth.

Specific Gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common pump, forcing-pump, air-pump and steam-engine.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction.

Formation of images by simple lenses.

Astronomy.

Elementary knowledge* of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

The Atmosphere, its general nature and condition; its component parts—Oxygen and Nitrogen; their properties. Water and carbonic acid; proportion of these substances in the air.

Chlorine and Iodine, as compared with Oxygen.

Water; its general relation to the atmosphere and earth; its natural states and relative purity; sea water, river water, spring water, rain water, pure water; effects of heat and cold on it; its compound nature; its elements.

Hydrogen; its nature and proportion in water; its presence in most ordinary fuels; its product when burnt.

Sulphur; phosphorous, and carbon, generally.

Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid; their elements. Hydrochloric or muriatic acid.

Alkalies, earths, oxydes, generally.

Salts; their nature generally; sulphates; nitrates; carbonates.

Metals generally; iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, mercury.

Powers of matter; aggregation; crystallization; chemical affinity; definite equivalents.

* By this is to be understood a knowledge of Descriptive as distinguished from Practical and Physical Astronomy.

Combustion; flame; nature of ordinary fuel; chief results of combustion, i. e., the bodies produced.

Heat; natural and artificial sources; its effects; expansion; solids; liquids, gases, thermometer, conduction, radiation, capacity, change of form, liquefaction, steam.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

As contained in the first part of Knox's translation of Milne Edwards's Zoology or other similar works.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Geography, as contained in Hughes or other similar works.

V. MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCES.

LOGIC.

The Elements of Logic, as contained in Whately or other similar works.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Moral Philosophy, as contained in Wayland, Abercrombie, or other similar works.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as contained in Abercrombie, Dr. Payne, or other similar works.

9. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination, and exhibit a special acquaintance with the subjects which are printed in Italics.

10. The Examination of the Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall extend over six days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and in the afternoon from 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$.

11. On the morning of the second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed. Those in the first division shall be recommended for the Examination for Honors.

12. For the first three years after the establishment of the University, the only requirement from Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be that they produce Certificates showing that they have passed the Entrance Examination, and are of good moral character.

HONORS.

13. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division at the Examination for the Degree of B. A. provided he have not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that Degree more than five years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination, may be examined for Honors in any one or more of the following branches :—

1.—Languages.

2.—History.

3.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

4.—Natural History and the Physical Sciences.

5.—The Mental and Moral Sciences.

14. Candidates for Honors must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of December, of their wish to enter into the Examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they desire to be examined.

15. I. Candidates for Honors in LANGUAGES, shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanscrit.

In Latin, Greek, and English, a limited range of subjects shall be selected by the Senate from approved classical authors; and in Arabic and Sanscrit the Examination shall be in the following works :—

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Tarikh-al Kholfa, Tarikh Yammi, Hamasah, Maqamat Hariri (one-half), Dewan Ibn Fariz.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupalavadha, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakhasa, Sakuntala, Kadambari, Part I.

The Examination shall include translation into any Vernacular Language, and re-translation from any Vernacular Language. It shall also include Composition in any Vernacular Language upon questions arising out of the authors selected for Examination. The Candidates will also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, the principles of Composition, and the History of English Literature.

The Examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects selected by the Senate, and also their general acquaintance with the literature of the Languages in which they are examined.

16. II. Candidates for Honors in HISTORY shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The History, political, constitutional, social, and religious, of the principal ancient and modern nations of the world.

The History of modern civilization.
Chronology.
Ethnology.
Geography, in its bearing on History.
Political Philosophy.
Political Economy.

17. III. Candidates for honors in MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
Plane Analytical Geometry.
Solid Geometry, treated geometrically and analytically.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

18. IV. Candidates for Honors in NATURAL HISTORY and the PHYSICAL SCIENCES shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Zoology and Animal Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Chemistry.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Meteorology.
Physical Geography.

19. V. Candidates for Honors in the MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCES shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Philosophy of Rhetoric.

Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy.

20. They shall also be examined in one at least of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidate himself:—

Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.
Elements of Jurisprudence.
Philosophy of Education.
Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidence.

21. The Examinations for Honors shall take place in the following order, *viz.*, Languages in the first week, History in the second, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the third, Natural History and the Physical Sciences in the fourth, and the Mental and Moral Sciences in the fifth week; after the general Examination for the B. A. Degree.

22. The Examinations shall take place on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, in the mornings from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., and in the afternoons from 2 to 5½ P. M.

23. The Examiners shall publish, in the week following each Examination for Honors, a list of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, in order of proficiency, and in three classes. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

24. In determining the relative position of Candidates for Honors in the several branches, the

Examiners shall have regard to their proficiency in the corresponding subjects at the B. A. Examination.

25. The first Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, provided that their answers are considered by the Examiners to possess sufficient merit.

MASTER OF ARTS.

26. Every person who, immediately after passing the B. A. Examination obtains Honors in any one or more of the above-mentioned five branches of knowledge shall be entitled to the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS without further examination or fee.

27. Any other Graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. A. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

28. No Special Examination will be held, but the Candidate must pass the Honor Examination in at least one of the prescribed branches of knowledge. He must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of December, of his intention to enter into the Examination, specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined, and must at the same time furnish a Certificate of having received the Degree of B. A.

29. Every Candidate for the Degree of M. A. is expected to possess a complete knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

30. If a Candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee will not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

31. The names of the successful Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful Candidate shall receive with his Degree a Certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. L., until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of his having attended Lectures in some School of Law recognized by the Senate for a period of three years in the whole.

3. Special provision is made for those Students who in the Session of 1856-57 were, or at any previous time had been, Members of the Law Classes in the Presidency College. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law on the production of a Certificate that they have attended during a period of three years in the whole at the Lectures delivered in the Law Department of the Presidency College, or previous to its establishment, by the Law Professors in the Hindu College, Calcutta. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained his Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

4. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins; and with his application must produce the certificates aforesaid.

5. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him.

He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern—

a.—Personal rights and status.

b.—The rights of property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c.—The Sanctions of Law, and herein the general principles of procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

8. The Examinations of the Candidates shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. There shall be six papers, namely :—

I.—*One Paper* on the general Principles of Jurisprudence.

II.—*One Paper* on personal rights and status, and the infringement of such rights.

III.—*One Paper* on the rights of property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

IV.—*One Paper* on the Law of Contracts.

V.—*One Paper* on Procedure and the Law of Evidence.

VI.—*One Paper* on the Criminal Law.

10. On the morning of the Second Monday, after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall declare in alphabetical order the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

11. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the ordinary Degree of B. L., may be examined for Honors.

12. The examination shall commence on the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law, it shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

13. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of written papers.

14. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidates:—

a.—Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

b.—Law of England as administered in the Supreme Courts.

c.—General Law as administered in the Courts of the East India Company,

d.—Mercantile Law.

e.—Roman Civil Law, as contained in the Institutes; and the Conflict of Laws.

f.—International Law.

15. A separate Paper shall be set on each of the six Subjects; and in addition to the two Subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

16. In determining the relative position of Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by them at the B. L. Examination.

17. The Examiners shall publish, in the course of the ensuing week, lists of the Candidates who acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the order of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. CANDIDATES for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

a.—To have been engaged during five years in their professional studies at a School of Medicine.

b.—To have passed the Entrance Examination of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Calcutta.

c.—To pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

2. The first Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a.—Of having completed his eighteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for at least two academic years.

c.—Of having attended Courses of Lectures on the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy	... Two Courses, Each of at least	70	Lectures.	
Chemistry	... Two Courses,	„	70	„
Botany	... One Course, of at least		40	„
Materia Medica	... One Course,	„	70	„
Physiology	... One Course,	„	70	„
Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits ...	One Course.			

Practical Pharmacy, for at least three months, producing a Certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d.—Of having dissected during two Winter terms, and of having completed at least Twelve Dissections during each of those Terms.

4. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

7. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the Examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits.

8. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one fortnight before they are held.

9. At the end of one week from the day of the last Examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in two divisions, whereof the first shall be arranged in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order.

10. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Chemistry, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Botany, shall each receive a Scholarship of sixteen Rupees a month for the next three years.

11. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they think that he has evinced sufficient merit.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The second Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence in the third week of March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

13. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within three years of the time of his passing the first Examination, nor unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:

a.—Of having passed the first Examination.

b.—Of having subsequently to having passed the first Examination, attended Lectures on—

Comparative Anatomy ...	One Course,	of at least	40 Lectures.
General Anatomy and Physiology, ...	One Course,	... „	70 „
Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology) ...	Two Courses,	each of at least	70 „
Surgery ...	Two Courses,	... „	70 „
Diseases of the Eye ...	One Course of 6 months,	of at least	20 „
Midwifery ...	Two Courses,	each at of least	70 „
Medical Jurisprudence ..	One Course,	... Of at least	50 „

c.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the first Examination, dissected during one Winter Term, and of having performed operations on the dead subject during the other: the Certificate of the latter to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

d.—Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine.

e.—Of having attended Hospital Practice for a period of three years in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a

recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

f.—The Candidate shall produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk and Dresser.

The said cases to be duly authenticated by the Professors attached to the Hospital.

g.—The Candidate shall also produce a Certificate of general character and conduct from a Teacher, as far as the Teacher's opportunity of knowledge has extended.

14. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

15. The fee for this Examination shall be twenty-five Rupees. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

16. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Physiology.

N. B.—The Papers in Physiology include questions in Comparative Anatomy.

General Pathology.
General Therapeutics.
Hygiene.
Surgery (including Diseases of the Eye.)
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

18. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one fortnight before they are held.

19. The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital by the Examiners in those Branches.

20. In Medicine and Surgery, each Candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose and treat six cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners; to draw up careful histories of those cases, and to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations, should any of the selected cases end fatally. Should none so terminate, the *post-mortem* examination of any other cases that may have died in Hospital shall be performed and reported by the Candidates.

21. The Candidates shall in addition perform such of the minor operations of Surgery as may be required in the Out-door Dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the Examination, and as the Examiners may select.

22. They shall also each perform three capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of oper-

ation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

23. They shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

24. They shall also, in the Medical Wards, examine morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the Microscope, in the presence of the Examiners, demonstrating the results obtained.

25. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

26. Such Candidates only as, in the opinion of the Examiners, are admissible to the Examination for Honors, shall be placed in the first division.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

27. Any Candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination, may be examined for Honors in any or all of the following subjects:—

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

(Candidates may illustrate their answers by sketching the parts they describe.)

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

28. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination. They shall be conducted by means of printed papers and practical tests, but Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions upon the written answers of the Candidates, when they appear to require explanation.

29. The Examinations shall be conducted in such order as will be made known annually by the Senate of the University.

30. In determining the relative position of the Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by the Candidates in the same subjects at the Pass Examination.

31. Candidates who pass the Examination and acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, shall be arranged according to the several subjects, and according to their proficiency in each; and Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

32. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Surgery, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine, shall

each receive a Scholarship of forty Rupees per mensem for the next two years, with the style of University Medical Scholar. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they consider that he has evinced sufficient merit.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

33. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in December.

34. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a.—Of having attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or any other University; of having been engaged two years in the study or practice of his profession, subsequent to his having taken the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in this University, or a Degree in Medicine or in Surgery at a University, the Degrees granted by which are recognized by the Senate of this University.

b.—Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

35. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects;—

Medicine, including practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

36. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations.

37. The Examinations shall be conducted in such order as will be made known annually by the Senate of the University.

38. On Monday morning in the following week, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. C. E. until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of having passed four years in the study and practice of the profession, and that of such

four years two have been passed in actual professional practice under an Engineer in charge of works.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins, and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be conducted chiefly by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall be examined in the following subjects:—

MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Composition and Resolution of Forces.
Equilibrium of Arches.
Strength and Stress of Material.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Steam, its power, properties, and various applications.

Fuel of various kinds, estimation of calorific power; Electricity, and the various appliances for making it economically useful.

Meteorology .. } especially of India.
Physical Geography }

Chemistry, as applicable to Cements and other materials; conditions and effects of fermentation, causes of decay and preservatory processes.

Geology, .. Mineralogy, } The nature of soils and earths, the selection of building and road materials, influence of Geological structure on drainage, on cuttings, on embankments, &c.

Botany—vegetable products, timber, fibres, oils.

Hydrodynamics and Theory of Rivers.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Classic orders and their parts, their application, principles of composition.

Styles. } Peculiarities of different styles, and the principles which regulate their adoption.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Drawing in all its branches, geometrical, perspective and isometrical.

Hydrography.

Machinery and Mill-work.

Animal power.

Various Mechanical Arts, *viz.* carpentry, building, smith-work, iron-founding, and forging.

Preparation of material.

Brick-making.

Lime burning.

Pottery.

Modelling.

Timber-cutting.

Artificial Foundations.

Specifications, Contracts, &c.

7. There shall be Eight Papers of questions, namely:—

Two Papers on Mathematics.

Two Papers on Natural Philosophy.

One Paper on Architecture.

Two Papers on Practical Science.

One General Paper on all the subjects of Examination.

8. The examination of the Candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

10. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first of the two divisions, may be examined for Honors.

11. The Examination shall commence in the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the ordinary Examination.

12. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in the same subjects as those for the ordinary Examination, but with a view to test their higher proficiency in them.

13. There shall be four papers of Questions, and the Examination shall extend over two days, being held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

14. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in three divisions, each in the order of merit, such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

---

*ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence in the† first week in December.

2. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, viz., Berhampore, Kishnagur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Hooghly, Saugor, and any other places hereafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Entrance Examination, unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year, but any one above the age of sixteen may be a Candidate wherever he may have been educated.

4. Candidates may send in their applications, with a certificate in the form (A),‡ either direct to the Regis-

* Amended Regulations to take effect from January, 1862.
† The days of Examination will be fixed by the Syndicate.

‡ FORM A.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University: I wish to be examined in English and the language.

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Name,
Age,
Religion,
Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.)
Where educated,
Present position (i. e. at School or present occupation.)
Town or village, where resident,
Names of parents or guardians,
Where to be examined,

trar, or to any Local Officer recognized by the Syndicate; but all such applications must be lodged with the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee, either to the Registrar, or to some Local Officer recognized by the Syndicate. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees for each Examination.

6. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all places in the interior as for Calcutta.

7. Candidates for Entrance shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one, viz. :—

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the Candidate has been or is being educated, or, if not educated at a College or School, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, and that he has signed the above in my presence on this day.

(Signed)

The 18 }

English.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Syndicate at least one year and a half previous to the Examination from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following :—

English.

Pope, Cowper, Scott, Campbell, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Southey, DeFoe.

Greek.

Homer, Xenophon.

Latin.

Horace, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Cicero.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan, Bostan, Yusuf-o-Zulaikha, Akhlah-i-Mushini, Anvari Suhaili.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansha, Kamaru Sambhava.

Bengali.

Tota Itihas, Life of Raja Krishna Chunder Roy, Arabian Nights, Ramayan.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh.

Hindi.

The Ramayan.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar and Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Easy sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of General History as contained in the first part of Marshman's Brief Survey, and the outlines of Indian History as contained in Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

A general knowledge of Geography, and a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

III. MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; and Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical quantities; Proportion; Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The first four books of Euclid, with such easy deductions and applications as arise directly out of those books.

All answers in each branch shall be given in English except when otherwise specified.

8. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from —— to —— and in the afternoon from —— to ——. *

9. At the close of each day's Examination, at any of the places in the interior above mentioned, the

* The hours shall be fixed by the Syndicate.

answers of each Candidate shall be sealed up by the local officer, recognized by the Syndicate, and forwarded immediately to the Registrar.

10. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of such Candidates as have passed, arranged by the Examiners in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, and to every such Candidate shall be given a certificate in the form (B).*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be required to have passed the Entrance Examination, and to pass two subsequent examinations, one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other, the B. A. Examination.†

2. The Degree of B. A. shall not be conferred on any Candidate within four academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination.

* FORM (B.)

University of Calcutta.

I certify that ——— ——— ——— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— ——— 18 , and has been placed in the ——— division.

(Signed)

Registrar.

The 18

† Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination in or before April, 1858, may be admitted to the single B. A. Examination prescribed by the former regulations either in January, 1861, or January, 1862, on producing the certificates required by those Regulations. After 1862, the single Examination shall be discontinued and no Candidate shall be admitted to the B. A. Degree, who shall not have passed the double Examinations prescribed by the new Regulations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

3. The First Examination in Arts shall take place once a year, and shall commence in the* first week in January.

4. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, viz., Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, and any other places hereinafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

5. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination, or unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of any of the Colleges or Schools affiliated to the University (1) of moral character and (2) of having prosecuted during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination a Course of Study in any one or more of such Institutions.†

6. Every person who has passed the Entrance Examination at either of the Universities of Madras and Bombay, may be admitted to this Examination, provided he shall produce satisfactory testimony that he is of good moral character, and that he has prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a regular Course of Study in any of the institutions affiliated to either of those Universities.

* The days of Examination shall be fixed by the Syndicate.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Masters.

7. Candidates may send in their applications, with a certificate in the form (C),* either direct to the Registrar or to any Local officer recognised by the Syndicate; but all such applications must be lodged with

* FORM (C.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

I am, &c. &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...
Race (i. e. nation, tribe &c. &c.,) .....
Religion, ...
Present occupation, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Where to be examined, ...

PERIOD, OR PERIODS, OF STUDY, SINCE PASSING THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Affiliated Institution, or Institutions, at which Candidate has studied.	Period, or periods, of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals, or Head Masters, of affiliated Institutions.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above named Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of ———, that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

This Certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

(Signed)

the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

8. A fee of ten Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees for each Examination.

9. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers only.

10. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects;—

I. LANGUAGES.*

Two of the following languages of which English must be one.

ENGLISH.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may, at any time, be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the languages in both Prose and Poetry, the Subjects to be selected by the Syndicate at least two years previous to the Examination from any approved Classical or Standard works or authors.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. degree.

Sentences in each of the languages in which the Candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England including that of British India to the end of the year 1815.

The Historical questions will include the geography of the countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical quantities.

Simple and Quadratic Equations and questions producing them.

Algebraical Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount and Annuities for terms of years.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid.—The first four books, the sixth book and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI. with deductions.

Plane Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of forces.

The Mechanical Powers.

The Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy, as contained in Abercrombie. Moral Philosophy, as contained in Abercrombie.

The Syndicate have the power, after communication with the Faculty of Arts, to appoint, two years previous to the Examination

such appropriate text books for Examination in particular subjects as they may deem expedient.

11. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they shew a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination.

12. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over four days and shall be held in the morning from —— to —— and in the afternoon from —— to ——.*

13. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, the first in the order of merit and the second in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and to each successful Candidate shall be given a Certificate, in the form (D)† signed by the Registrar.

B. A. Degree Examination.

14. The B. A. Degree Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence in the first week in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

15. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one academical year from the time of his passing the first Examination in Arts; or unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of any of the Colleges or Schools affiliated to this University (1) of moral character and (2) of having

* The hours to be fixed by the Syndicate.

† Form (D)

University of Calcutta.

I certify that ———— ———— ———— ———— duly passed the First Examination in Arts, held in —— 18 and has been placed in the ———— —— division.

(Signed)

Registrar.

The 18

prosecuted for a period of at least one year, after passing the first Examination in Arts, a course of study in any such Institution.

16. Applications must be made, and Certificates, in the form (E),* forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

* FORM (E.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of passing First Examination, ...
Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c., &c.,) .....
Religion, ...
Present occupation, ...

PERIOD, OR PERIODS OF STUDY SINCE PASSING THE FIRST EXAMINATION.

Affiliated Institution, or Institutions, at which Candidate has studied.	Period, or periods, of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals, or Head Masters, of affiliated Institutions.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

This Certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

(Signed) _____

17. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees for each Examination.

18. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers only.

19. Candidates shall be examined in the following Subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one :—

English.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Syndicate two years previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following :—

English.

Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Young, Thomson, Bacon, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Southey, Macaulay.

Greek.

Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato.

LATIN.

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus.

HEBREW.

ARABIC.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini.

PERSIAN.

Sekandar Nameh, Gulistan, Dewan of Hafiz, Akhlaqi-Jalali (or Nasiri,) Dewan of Orfi, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

SANSKRIT.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa.

BENGALI.

Batrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Probodh Chandrika, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Meghaduta, Sakantala, Annada Mangal.

ORYA.

Hitopodesh and Batrish Singhasan.

HINDI.

Ramayan, and Shabhabilas.

URDU.

Bagh-o-bahar, Davani-Souda (Kassidas)

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY.

The Principles of historic evidence, as treated in Isaac Taylor's two works on the subject, or other similar books.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Ancient History, with special reference to the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, the History of Rome to the death of Augustus, and the History of the Jews.

The Historical Questions will include the geography of the countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Geometry.

Conic sections, treated Geometrically.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion.

The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Pressure of liquids and gases, its equal diffusion and variation as the depth.

Specific Gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common pump, forcing-pump, air-pump, and steam-engine.

Optics.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant. Lenses. The Telescope. The Eye.

Astronomy.

Elementary knowledge* of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

Chambers' Chemistry, omitting organic Chemistry.

Animal Physiology.

As contained in the first Part of Knox's translation of Milne Edwards's Zoology.

Physical Geography.

Physical Geography, as contained in Hughes.

V. MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Logic.

The Elements of Logic as contained in Whately.

Moral Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy as contained in Wayland and Abercrombie.

Mental Philosophy.

Mental Philosophy as contained in Abercrombie and Dr. Payne.

* By this is meant a knowledge of Descriptive as distinguished from Practical and Physical Astronomy.

20. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners, unless they show a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination.

21. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over six days,* and shall be held in the morning from —— to —— and in the afternoon from —— to ——.

22. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, the first in the order of merit, the second in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

HONORS.

23. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of B. A. provided he has not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that degree more than five years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination may be examined for Honors in any one or more of the following branches:—

1.—Languages.

2.—History.

3.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

4.—Natural History and Physical Science.

5.—Mental and Moral Science.

24. Candidates for Honors must give notice to the Registrar within one week after the declaration

* The hours to be fixed by the Syndicate.

of the result of the B. A. Examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they desire to be examined.

25. I. Candidates for Honors in Languages shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanskrit.

The subjects of Examination shall be as follows :—

IN GREEK AND LATIN.

Homer—The last twelve books of the Iliad, and the First six books of the Odyssey.

Æschylus—Seven against Thebes, and Persæ.

Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus, and Antigone.

Euripides—Hippolytus, and Bacchæ.

Aristophanes,—the Knights.

Herodotus,—Books VIII., IX.

Thucydides,—Books II, VI., VII.

Plato,—Protagoras, and Gorgias.

Aristotle,—The First Three Books and the Fifth Book of the Nicomachean Ethics.

Demosthenes,—on the Crown, and against Midias.

Plautus,—Miles Gloriosus and Menæchmi.

Terence,—Adelphi and Phormio.

Lucretius,—Book I.

Virgil.

Horace.

Juvenal,—Sat. 3, 10.

Cicero,—De Oratore, the Academics, and the orations Pro Plancio and Pro Murenâ

Livy, Books XXI, XXII, XXIII.

Tacitus,—the Histories.

IN ENGLISH.

A range of subjects equivalent to that in Latin or Greek, to be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

IN ARABIC.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Tarikh-al Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini, Hamasah, Maqamat Hariri (one-half). Dewan Ibn Faiiz.

SANSKRIT.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupa lavadha, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa, Sakantala, Kadambari, Part I.

The Examination shall include translation into the Vernacular Language of the Candidate, and re-translation from his Vernacular into the Language or Languages selected. It shall also include Composition in his Vernacular upon questions arising out of the authors selected for Examination. The Candidates will also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, and the principles of Composition.

The Examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects selected by the Syndicate, and also their general acquaintance with the literature of the Languages in which they are examined.

26. II. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

History of a period, to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature and Geography in its bearing on History.

Ethnology.

History of modern civilization.

Constitutional History and Law of England.

An English Essay on an Historical Subject.

Political Economy.

27. III. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid.)

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

28. IV. Candidates for Honors in Natural History and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Zoology and Animal Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Chemistry.
Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism.
Meteorology.
Physical Geography.

29. V. Candidates for Honors in MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy.

30. They shall also be examined in one at least of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidate himself :—

Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.
Elements of Jurisprudence.
Philosophy of Education.
Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

31. The Examination for Honors shall take place in the following order, beginning in the first week of March: Languages; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Natural History and Physical Science; Mental and Moral Science.

32. The Examiners shall publish, in the week following each Examination for Honors, a list of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, in order of proficiency, and in three classes. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

33. In determining the relative position of Candidates for Honors in the several branches, the Examiners shall have regard to their proficiency in the corresponding subjects at the B. A. Examination.

34. The first Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred rupees.

MASTER OF ARTS.

35. Every person who, immediately after passing the B. A. Examination, obtains Honors in any one or more of the above-mentioned five branches of know-

ledge, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

36. Any other Graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. A. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

37. No Special Examination will be held, but the Candidate must pass the Honor Examination in at least one of the prescribed branches of knowledge. He must give notice in writing to the Registrar, in or before the first week of February, of his intention to enter for the Examination, specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined. He must, at the same time, furnish a Certificate of having received the Degree of B. A.

38. Every Candidate for the Degree of M. A., is expected to possess a competent knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

39. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examination on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

40. The names of the successful Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful Candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a Certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

*LICENTIATE IN LAW.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law shall take place once a year, shall commence in the first† week in January; and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No‡ Candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of Licentiate in Law until after the expiration of two academical years from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts, and until he produce Certificates of having attended lectures in some School of Law, recognised by the Syndicate, for a period of two years in the whole.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar, in the form (F,)§ at least fourteen days before the

* A Legislative enactment is required to enable the Senate to confer this degree. If it be received in time, the first Examination, under these Regulations, will be held in January, 1861.

† The days of Examination to be fixed by the Syndicate.

‡ Special provision is made for those students, who in the session 1859 60 were, or at any previous time had been members of the Law Classes of the Presidency College. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law on the production of a Certificate that they have attended during a period of two years in the whole at the Lectures delivered in the Law Department of the Presidency College. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree itself shall not be conferred until the Candidate shall have passed the First Examination in Arts.

§ FORM (F.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of passing First Examination, ...

Present occupation, ...

Examination begins; and with his application, must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees for each Examination.

5. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Law shall be examined in the following subjects, as treated of in the works specified below, or in such works as shall, from time to time, be substituted for them by the Syndicate, and which shall be notified at least two years before the Examination :—

I. The Elementary Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights, and status.

b. The Rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c. The sanctions of Law, and herein the general Principles of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has attended Lectures in Law at ——— College during three Academical years ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; and that he has signed the above in my presence.

This Certificate to be signed by a Professor of the Law School at which Candidate has studied.

(Signed) ———

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1 Chapters 1, 2, 6, 10; Part II. Chapters 1, 7, 10, 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 5, 6 and 7,

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 and 6.

Colebrooke on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 9; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part I, (Excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12.

Duttaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation.)

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE SANCTIONS OF LAW, AND HEREIN THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE, THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, AND THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Norton, *or* Best, *or* Phillips on Evidence.

All Acts or Regulations, in force, regulating the present procedure of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of those books.

7. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over three days.*

8. There shall be six papers, namely:—

I. One paper on the Elementary Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. One paper on Personal Rights and Status, and the infringements of such rights.

III. One paper on the rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

IV. One paper on the Law of Contracts.

V. One paper on Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

VI. One paper on the Criminal Law.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in the order of merit, the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

†BACHELOR OF LAW, (B. L.)

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall take place once a year, shall commence in the *first week in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

* The days of Examination shall be fixed by the Syndicate.
† Amended Regulations to take effect from January, 1861.

*2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. L., until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of his having attended Lectures in some School of law, recognized by the Senate, for a period of three years in the whole.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins; and, with his applications, must produce the Certificates† aforesaid.

* Special provision is made for those Students who, in the Session of 1856-57 were, or at any previous time had been, Members of the law classes in the Presidency College. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws on the production of a Certificate that they have attended during a period of three years in the whole at the Lectures delivered in the Law Department of the Presidency College, or previous to its establishment, by the Law Professors in the Hindu College, Calcutta. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained his degree of Bachelor of Arts.

† FORM (G.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of Graduation, ...
Present occupation, ...

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that ——— has attended Lectures in Law at ——— College during three Academical years; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above in my presence.

This Certificate to be signed by a Professor of the Law School at which Candidate has studied.

The 18 }

(Signed) ———

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern—

a.—Personal rights and status.

b.—The rights of property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c.—The Sanctions of Law, and herein the General Principles of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

The Syndicate shall publish, after communication with the Faculty of Law, at least two years before the Examination a list of works, on the foregoing subjects, in which the Candidates shall be examined, proficiency in which shall entitle the Candidates to obtain the B. L. Degree.

7. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from —— to* and in the afternoon from —— to

8. There shall be six papers, namely :—

* The hours to be fixed by the Syndicate.

I.—*One Paper* on the General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II.—*One Paper* on personal rights and status, and the infringement of such rights.

III.—*One Paper* on the rights of property and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

IV.—*One Paper* on the Law of Contracts.

V.—*One Paper* on Procedure and the Law of Evidence.

VI.—*One Paper* on the Criminal Law.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in the order of merit, the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

10. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the ordinary Degree of B. L., may be examined for Honors. Provided he have not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that Degree more than six years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination.

11. The Examination shall commence on the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law, it shall extend over three and half days, and shall be held in the morning from —— to* and in the afternoon from —— to

12. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of written papers.

* The hours to be fixed by the Syndicate.

13. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidates :—

a.—Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.

b.—Law of England, as administered in the Supreme Courts (excepting Mercantile Law.)

c.—General Law, as administered in the Courts not established by Royal Charter in the Bengal Presidency and its Dependencies.

d.—Mercantile Law.

e.—Roman Civil Law.

f—Conflict of Laws.

g.—International Law.

14. A separate paper shall be set on each of the seven Subjects; and in addition to the two Subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

15. In determining the relative position of Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by them at the B. L. Examination.

16. The Examiners shall publish in the course of the ensuing week, lists of the Candidates who acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the order of proficiency; Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

* DOCTOR OF LAW, (D. L.)

17. Any Bachelor of Law of this, or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of

* A Legislative enactment is required to enable the Senate to confer this degree. If it be received in time, the first Examination, under these Regulations, will be held in January, 1861.

the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of D. L. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

18. No special Examination will be held, but any person who has passed the B. L. Honor Examination in at least four of the seven optional Subjects, shall be entitled to the Degree of Doctor of Law.

19. The Candidate must give notice in writing, in or before the first week in February, of his intention to enter for the Examination. He must at the same time furnish a certificate of his having received the Degree of B. L.

20. Every Candidate for the Degree of D. L. is expected to possess a competent knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

21. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee, of fifty Rupees, on each occasion.

22. The names of the successful Candidates, for the Degree of Doctor of Law, shall be published in alphabetical order, and each successful Candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a Certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

* LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. (L. M.)

First Examination.

1.—Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

a.—To have been engaged during five years in their professional studies at a School of Medicine.

b.—To have passed the Entrance Examination of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Calcutta.

c.—To pass two Examinations.

2.—The First Examination shall take place once a year, and shall be held only in Calcutta.†

3.—No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he have produced Certificates‡ to the

* Amended Regulations to take effect from June, 1860.

† The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

‡ Form (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Present occupation, ...

Certificate to be signed by the Professors of the College of Medicine which Candidate has attended.

We the undersigned Professors of the ———— do certify that ———— has attended the following Courses of Lectures and Hospital and Dispensary practice, in this College, during the Academic years of ———— in the manner below specified.

following effect.

Subjects.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Absences.	Remarks.	Signatures of Professors.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy				
General Anatomy and Physiology, ...				
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, ...				
Chemistry, ...				
Botany, ...				
Materia Medica, ...				
Principles and Practice of Medicine,.....				
Principles and Practice of Surgery,.....				
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,..				
Midwifery including the Diseases of women and children,				
Medical Jurisprudence including practical Toxicology, ..				
Dissections,.....				
Practical Chemical Exercises,				
Practical Pharmacy (months,)				
Hospital and Dispensary attendence.	No. of Months.		Behaviour and Mode of preparing Cases.	
Medical wards with Lectures on Chemical Medicine (months), ...				
Surgical wards with Lectures on Chemical Surgery (months,)				
Midwifery (No. of Labors), ...				
Ophthalmic Hospital (months),				
Out-door Dispensary (months),				
No. of Registry, ...				
Date of Registry, ...				

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College of Medicine which Candidate has attended.

I certify, that the account, given of the abovenamed Candidate is correct; that, to the best of my belief, he has completed his eighteenth

a.—Of having completed his eighteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for at least three academical years.

c.—Of having attended courses of Lectures on the following subjects.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Chemistry, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Botany, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 40 Lectures.
Materia Medica, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
General Anatomy and Physiology, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, ...	One Course, of at least 40 Lectures.
Practical Chemical Exercises, in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in Examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits.	One Course.

Practical Pharmacy, for at least three months; producing a Certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d.—Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections, during each of those Terms.

4.—These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

---

year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has been engaged in the Study of Medicine in the ———— College for ———— academic years.

(Signed)

Principal, Medical College.

5.—A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6.—The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

7.—Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

8.—The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one month before they are held.

9. At the end of one week from the day of the last Examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in two divisions, whereof the first shall be arranged in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

10.—If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most

in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Chemistry, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Botany, shall each receive a Scholarship of sixteen Rupees a month for the next two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar; such Scholarship to be held during good behaviour, certified monthly by the Principal of the Medical College.

11.—No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they think that he has evinced sufficient merit.

Second Examination.

12.—The Second Examination shall take place once a year, and shall be held only in Calcutta.*

13.—No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two years from the time of his passing the First Examination, nor unless he have produced Certificates† to the following effect:—

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

† Form (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Present occupation, ...

a.—Of having passed the First Examination.

b.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the First Examination, attended Lectures on—

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology), ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Surgery, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Diseases of the Eye, ...	One Course, of at least 20 Lectures.
Midwifery, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Medical Jurisprudence, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 50 Lectures.

c.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the First Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions: the Certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

d.—Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

e.—Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

f.—The Candidate shall produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk and Dresser.

The said cases to be duly authenticated by the professors attached to the Hospital.

g.—The Candidate shall also produce a Certificate of general character and conduct from a Teacher, as far as the Teacher's opportunity of knowledge has extended.

14. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

15. The fee for this Examination shall be twenty-five Rupees. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

16. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

18. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified, at least one month before they are held.

19. The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital by the Examiners in those Branches.

20. In Medicine and Surgery, each Candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose, and treat six cases

of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners; to draw up careful histories of those cases, and to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations, should any of the selected cases end fatally. Should none so terminate, the *post-mortem* examination of any other cases, that may have died in Hospital, shall be performed and reported by the Candidates.

21. The Candidates shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of Surgery as may be required in the Out-door Dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the Examination, and as the Examiners may select.

22. They shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

23. They shall also, in the Medical Wards, examine morbid products chemically and by the aid of the Microscope, in the presence of the Examiners, demonstrating the results obtained.

24. They shall also each perform three capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

25. They shall also be required to pass an Examination in Practical Toxicology.

26. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order

such of the Candidates as have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

27. Such Candidates only as, in the opinion of the Examiners, are admissible to the Examination for Honors, shall be placed in the first division.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

28. Any Candidate, who has been placed in the First Division at the Second Examination, may be examined for Honors in any or all of the following subjects:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

29. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination; they shall be conducted by means of printed papers and practical tests, but the Examiners shall not be precluded from asking *vivâ voce* questions, upon the written answers of the Candidate, when they appear to require explanation.

30. The order of examination shall be made known annually by the Syndicate of the University.

31. In determining the relative position of the Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced, in the same subjects, at the Pass Examination.

32. Candidates, who pass the Examination and acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, shall be arranged according to the several subjects, and according to their proficiency in each; and shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

33. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Midwifery and the diseases of women and children, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Surgery, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine, shall each receive a Scholarship of forty Rupees per mensem for the next two years, with the style of Senior University Medical Scholar. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best examination, provided they consider that he has evinced sufficient merit.

*DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

34. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall take place once a year.†

* A Legislative Enactment is required to enable the Senate to confer this Degree. If it be received in time, the first Examination, under these Regulations, will be held in April, 1861.

† The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

35. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates* to the following effect :—

a.—Of having attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Calcutta or in some University recognized by it; of having been engaged two years in the study or practice of his profession, subsequent to his having taken the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in this University, or a Degree in Medicine or in Surgery at a University, the Degrees of which are recognized by the Senate of this University.

b.—Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

36. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

37. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations.

38. The order of examination shall be made known annually by the Syndicate of the University.

* Form (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age,.....

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of Graduation, ...

Date of obtaining degree of Licentiate in Medicine.

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied and by two persons of respectability.

We certify that ———— has been engaged in the Practice of the Medical Profession for a period of ———— years; viz. from 18 —— to 18 —— ; that we know nothing against his moral character, and that he has satisfied us, by the production of the proper Certificates, that he has graduated in Arts in the University of ———— ——, and has obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

39. The Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed, and a certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered to each.

40. Candidates who had completed their medical studies in or before the session 1859, will be allowed to present themselves for this Examination on producing the following certificates :—

a. Of having passed the Senior diploma, or graduation Examination of the Medical College.

b. Of having been engaged for five years in the actual practice of the Medical Profession.

41. If such Candidates be not graduates of the University of Calcutta or of some University, the Degrees of which are recognized by it, they shall be required to pass the following preliminary Examinations :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the Candidates in all subjects, must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science,—as contained in Abercrombie on the intellectual powers.

Moral Philosophy,—as contained in Payne, and Abercrombie.

The Syndicate are authorised to adapt the new rules, so as to meet the cases of students attached to the Medical College when they come into operation.

---

*LICENTIATE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Examination, for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, shall take place once a year; shall commence in the third week of March; and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. The Degree shall not be conferred on any Candidate within seven academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination in the Faculty of Arts; and until he produce certificates of having been engaged, for at least five years, in the study and practice of Engineering, of which three years must be study in a School of Engineering, and two years practice. But Candidates may proceed to the Examination in all branches, except that noted in Para. 11th of these regulations, on producing the following Certificates.

†1st. Of having passed the First Examination in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd. Of having completed a course of professional study, extending over three years, at any College of Civil Engineering, recognized by the Senate.

3rd. Of moral character.

* A Legislative Enactment is required to enable the Senate to confer this Degree. If it be received in time, the first Examination, under these Regulations, will be held in March, 1861.

† Special provision is made for those students who in the Session 1859-60 were, or at any previous time had been, members of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E. on the production of a Certificate, that they have attended during a period of three years at the Civil Engineering College. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of L. C. E. shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained the other Certificates required for this Degree.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar, in the form M,* at least fourteen days before the Examination begins, and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee, of twenty-five Rupees, on each occasion.

* FORM (M.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of passing First Examination in Arts, ...
Present occupation, ...

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College of Civil Engineering, at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has attended a course of Professional Study, extending over at least three years, viz. from 18 —— to 18 —— at the Civil Engineering College of ——— ; that he has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts; and that I know nothing against his moral character.

(Signed)
Principal, Civil Engineering College.
18

Certificate, to be signed by a Professional Engineer. This may be sent to the Registrar any time before the Degree is conferred.

I certify that ——— has been engaged in the practice of Engineering during a period of at least two years, viz. from 18 —— to 18

(Signed)

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically or Analytically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II.—MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.
Collision of Bodies.
Central Forces.
Moments of Inertia.
Centre of Oscillation.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.
Specific Gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the Airpump, Condenser, Pump, Syphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and Resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from Plane and Spherical surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III.—Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV.—Construction.

Materials.

Stones. Preparation of Bricks and Tiles. Mortars and Cements. Paints. Iron and Steel. Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line. Cuttings and Embankments. Tunnels. Gradients. Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs. Joints. Centres for Bridges. Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs. Tanks. Canals. Sluices. Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion—Machines, advantages and uses of.

Elementary forms. Levers. Cranks. Rolling contacts. Sliding contacts. Mechanism for modifying motion. Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity. Wind. Heat. Muscular action.

The Steam Engine, in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Overshot, undershot and vertical wheels. Turbines. Reaction wheels.

Designs.

An original design for a work or works on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V.—Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Free-hand and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind, to be submited to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination; to which marks will be assigned.)

VI.—Geodesy.

Use of the Scales. Prismatic Compass. Level. Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out Curves.

Topographical drawing.

7. There shall be 12 papers of questions, namely—

One Paper on Arithmetic and Algebra.

One Paper on Geometry and Conic Sections.

One Paper on Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

One Paper on Statics and Dynamics.

One Paper on Hydrostatics and Optics.

One Paper on Chemistry and Heat.

One Paper on Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

One Paper on Materials and Practice of Building.

One Paper on Laying out Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railroads.

One Paper on Carpentry and Mechanism.

One Paper on Hydraulic Works.

One Paper on Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

One day Drawing and Estimating.

One day vivâ voce Examination.

8. The subjects shall have the following maximum marks assigned to them.

Mathematics,	700
Mechanical Philosophy,	500
Natural and Experimental Science,	400
Construction,	1200
Drawing,	600
Geodesy,	600
	4000

To pass successfully, Candidates must obtain at least 1500 marks in all, and not less than one-fourth of the full marks allotted to each subject.

9. The names of the successful Candidates shall be arranged in two classes according to merit. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, of having passed the Examination, shall be given to each successful Candidate.

10. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

11. In addition to the above Examination, the Candidate must, at some period after he has been engaged not less than five years in the study and practice of Engineering, of which at least three years must be study, satisfy the Examiners of the University for the time being that he has acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of some branch or branches of Engineering in which he has been employed.

*MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall take place once a year, shall

* Amended Regulations to take effect from January, 1862.

commence in the third* week of March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of M. C. E. unless he produce the following Certificates.

(1.) Of having attained the age of twenty-four years.

(2.) Of having graduated in Arts.

(3.) Of having obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

(4.) Of good moral character.

3. Every Candidate must send in his application to the Registrar with Certificate, in the form L,† at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

† FORM (L.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of Graduation, ...
Date of obtaining degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, ...

Certificate, to be signed by two persons of respectability.

We certify that we are acquainted with ———— ; that we know nothing against his moral character, and that he has satisfied us, by the production of the proper Certificates, that he has graduated in Arts in the University of ———— ——, and has obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)

to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects.

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structures, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

---

7. The Candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three subjects, and the fifth, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject. He shall also be required to write a report on some Engineering work in which he has been engaged.

---

8. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over 7 days and shall be held in the morning from —* to — and in the afternoon from — to —, the subjects of Examination being distributed as follows:

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, ...	1½ days.
Natural and Experimental Science, ...	1 day.
Construction, ...	2½ days.
Geodesy, ...	½ day.
Vivâ voce, ...	½ day.
Report, ...	1 day.
Total,	7 days.

The subjects shall have the following maximum marks assigned to them:

* The hours to be fixed by the Syndicate.

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, ...	600
Natural and Experimental Sciences, ...	250
Construction, ...	1,000
Geodesy, ...	150
Total	2,000

To pass successfully, the Candidate must obtain at least 1,000 marks in all, and not less than one-fourth of the full marks allotted to each subject.

9. The names of the successful Candidates shall be arranged in two classes, each in order of merit.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

V.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.

LANGUAGES.

English.

Rogers	Pleasures of Memory.
Coleridge	Hymn before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni.
DeQuincy	Revolt of the Tartars.
Craik	Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. (Selected portion.)
Helps.....	Essays written in the Intervals of Business, Part I.
Mantell	Thoughts on Animalcules.

Greek.

Homer	Iliad, Books IX. X.
Xenophon	Anabasis, Book I.

Latin.

Horace	Epistles, Book II. and Ars Poetica.
Cicero	Catilinarian Orations. I. and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Laila—Nights I—XX.

Nafhat-al-Yaman.—Chapter II.

Persian.

Gulistan.

Bostan.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa.

Viracharita.

Bengali.

Hitopodesh (expurgated), } Selected portions.
Encyclopædia Bengalensis (Voyages and Travels), } Selected portions.
Mahabharat, ... } Selected portions.
Physical Geography (Rajendra Lall Mittra's),... } Selected portions.

Hindi.

Ramayan, Books I and II.

Vidyankur.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Oorya.

Hitopodesh.

Burmese.

The Thoodhamma Tsarie.

The Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1861.

LANGUAGES.

*English.**

Cowper ..... Time Piece.
Beattie ..... Minstrel, book I, and Hermit.
Prescott ..... History of Ferdinand and Isabella (Selections from.)
Franklin ..... Autobiography.
Buffon ..... Natural History (Selections from.)
Mirage of Life. (Author unknown.)

Greek.

Homer ..... Odyssey, Books IX and X.
Xenophon ... Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil ..... Æneid, Books I. II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico ... Books I. II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... Books I. to IX.
Vikramorvasi..

*Bengali.**

Charoopath ... Part III., Chap. II. Sections I. and II., and Chap. III., Section I. and last.
Jibun Charitra... Galileo, Linnæus, Sir William Jones.

* The English and Bengali Selections are being published.

Encyclopædia Bengalensis. No. III. pp. 20-23, 26-29, 143-155.
No. V. pp. 1-33.
No. VI. pp. 35-60.
No. VII. pp. 16-26, 31-36.

Arabic.

Alif Laila ... Nights 1 to 50.
Nafhat-al-Yaman... Chaps. I. and II.

Persian.

Gulistan ..... Chaps. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Bostan ..... „ 1, 2 and 4.

Hindi.

Ramayan ..... Books 2nd and 3rd.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.
Khiradaproz ... No. III. of the School Book Society.

Oorya.

Hitopodesh.

B. A. EXAMINATION,—1861.

English.

Shakspeare ..... King Lear.
Milton ..... Sampson Agonistes. / Lycidas.
Scott..... Lady of the Lake.
Bacon ..... Essays.
Foster ..... Essays (1.) On decision of Character. (2.) On a Man's writing Memoirs of himself.

Greek.

Sophocles..... Œdipus Tyrannus.
Plato..... Apology and Phædo.

Latin.

Horace ... . Epistles and Ars Poetica.
Livy ..... Books I and II.

Hebrew.

Genesis, with the Targum of Onkelos on the last nine Chapters.
Isaiah. XL—LXVI.
Psalms XLII—LXXXIX.
Job

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Khalfa.

Persian.

Sèkander Nameh, Abu-ál-Fazl's Letters.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita.

Bengali.

The Meghaduta, Bahjya Bastu, The Nabanári.

Hindi.

Tulsee Krit Ramayun (Balkhand and Ayodhya-khand.
Subhabilas.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar, Davan-i-Souda (Kassedas.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1862.

LANGUAGES.

*English.**

Addison ..... Cato.
Milton ..... Paradise Lost, Books, I, II, III.
Pope ..... Temple of Fame.
Scott ..... Introduction to Canto I. of Marmion.
Addison ..... Spectator,—Essays—Nos. 1, 3, 7, 23, 26, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 58—63, 68—70, 73, 74, 93, 94, 101, 111, 120, 121, 159, 160, 169, 177, 186, 195, 201, 207, 237, 255—257, 267, 273, 279, 285, 287, 291, 297, 303, 309, 381, 387, 397, 409, 411—421, 441, 447, 459, 471, 489, 495, 507, 519, 531, 543, 558, 559, 571, 575, 580, 590.
Bacon ..... Introduction to the Restoration of Learning.

Greek.

Demosthenes... The Olynthiacs. Philippics I-II.
Sophocles ..... Antigone.

Latin.

Cicero, ... De Officiis, Book I.
Juvenal, ... Satires, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudrarakhasha.

* The English Selections are being published by the University.

Bengali.

Vidyasagur ... Introductory Chapters of the Mahabharat.

Banerjea, ... Encyclopædia Bengalensis vol. VI, pp. 1-79.

Hindee.

Tulseedoss' Ramayan.

Subhabilash.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.

Tarikh-al-Kholfa (1st half).

Persian.

Sekandar Nameh
Abu-al-Fazl's letters, } (1st half of each.)

Urdu.

Ikhwan-al-Safa,

Davani Souda (Kasseedas.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Butris Singhasan.

B. A. EXAMINATION,—1862.

English.

Shakspeare ..... Macbeth.

Wordsworth..... Excursion, Books I. II. III. IV. and last.

Milton ..... L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.

Campbell ..... Rhetoric, Chaps. 5 to 7, inclusive.

Macaulay	Essays—(1) William Pitt, (2) The Earl of Chatham.
Scott	Essay on Chivalry.

Greek.

Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus.
Plato	Apology and Phædo.

Latin.

Virgil	Georgics, Books III. and IV.
Juvenal.....	Satires, 3 and 10.
Tacitus	Histories, Books I. and II.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudrarakhasha.
Uttara Ram Charita.

Bengali.

Ramayan ..... Books 2nd and 3rd.
Eshwar Chundra Surma's Discourse on Sanskrit Literature.
Padmini.
Probodh Chundrica.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Kholfa.

Persian.

Sekander Nameh.
Abu-al-Fazl's letters.

Hindi.

Tulsee Doss's Ramayan.
Subhabilas.

Urdu.

Fisana-i-Ajjaib.
Davani Souda.

Urya.

Hitopodesh.
Butrish Singhasun.

VI.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

William Ritchie, Esq.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble General Sir James Outram, G. C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere.
The Right Hon'ble James Wilson.

Ex-Officio.

Charles Binny Trevor, Esq.
Prince Golam Muhammud.
Cecil Beadon, Esq.
William Gordon Young, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Andrew Scott Waugh.

Hodgson Pratt, Esq.
Thomas Thomson, Esq., M.D.
Frederic John Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
William Nassau Lees, Esq., LL.D.
The Rev. William Kay, D.D.
The Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
Henry Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
The Rev. James Mullens, M.A.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, M.A.
Moulvie Muhammud Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Alexander Grant, Esq., M.D.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M.D.
W. C. B. Eatwell, Esq., M.D.
Capt. E. C. S. Williams.
George Turnbull, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. H. Yule.
E. Lodge, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. George Smith.
Col. R. Baird Smith, C.B.
Major R. Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Kt.
Major George Chesney.
William Theobald, Esq.
John Newmarch, Esq., B.A.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.
Capt. A. R. Fuller.
E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
A. G. Macpherson, Esq.
J. Forsyth, Esq.
J. Macpherson, Esq. M.D.

THE SYNDICATE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

The Rev. A. Duff, D.D., LL.D.
W. N. Lees, Esq. LL.D.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
T. Thomson, Esq., M.D.
Baboo Rámapersaud Roy.
Major G. Chesney.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President.

The Rev. A. Duff, D.D., LL.D.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lt.-Governor of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Prince Golam Muhammud.

Cecil Beadon, Esq.
W. Gordon Young, Esq.
W. N. Lees, Esq., LL.D.
The Rev. W. Kay, D.D.
The Rev. J. Mullens, M.A.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie, M.A.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
H. S. Reid, Esq.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
E. Lodge, Esq., M.A.
Rev. Geo. Smith.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Major G. T. Chesney.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.
Capt. A. R. Fuller.
E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Wells, Kt.
C. B. Trevor, Esq.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
H. Pratt, Esq.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
W. Theobald, Esq.
J. Newmarch, Esq., B.A.
A. G. Macpherson, Esq.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

T. Thomson, Esq., M. D.

Members.

A. Grant, Esq., M.D.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M.D.
W. C. B. Eatwell, Esq., M.D.
J. Forsyth, Esq., M.D.
J. Macpherson, Esq., M. D.

THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

President.

Col. R. Baird Smith, C.B.

Members.

The Commander-in-Chief.
Col. A. S. Waugh.
Lt.-Col. H. Yule.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL D.
Capt. E. C. S. Williams.

Geo. Turnbull, Esq.
Major R. Strachey.
Major G. Chesney.

Registrar.

H. Scott Smith, Esq., A.B.

EXAMINERS—1860.

ARTS.

I. Languages,	English and Classics.	Rev. J. Richards, St. John's Church. W. S. Atkinson, Esq. Principal, La Martiniere.
	Sanscrit and Bengali.	Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, Professor of Vernacular, Presidency College. Pundit Dwarkanath Bidyabhosun, Professor, Sanscrit College.
	Urdu, Persian, Hindi, and Oorya.	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, Professor, Bishop's College.
II. History and Geography.		Major G. Chesney, Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College. R. Boycott, Esq. Professor, St. Paul's School.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.		J. Sutcliff, Esq. M.A. Principal, Presidency College. Rev. W. S. Mackay, D.D., Supt. Chinsurah Free Church Institution.

IV. Natural History and Physical Science. and { Dr. S. B. Partridge, Professor, Medical College.

V. Mental and Moral Science. { R. L. Martin, Esq. M.A. Principal, Berhampore College.

LAW.

J. Goodeve, Esq., C. Boulnois, Esq, { *Barristers-at-Law.*

MEDICINE.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy,	Dr. J. D. Scriven.
Materia Medica,	Dr. N. Chevers.
Chemistry.	Dr. A. Payne.
Botany.	Dr. J. Fayrer.

GRADUATES.

GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION.

Debundro Narain Bose,	..	1859 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Jadub Chunder Dey,	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
*Protab Chunder Chatterjea,	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Radha Gobind Mytro,	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bholanath Paul, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Callica Dass Dutt, ..	..	1860 Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Nobinkisto Mookerjee,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Shama Churn Gangooly,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Soorjenarain Sing, ..	..	1860 Presidency College.
Taraprosad Chatterjea,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Taraprosono Mookerjee,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Tarucknath Dutt, ..	..	1860 Presidency College.

* Appointed a Deputy Magistrate.

SECOND DIVISION.

*Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea,	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
*Judoonath Bose, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Genl. Dept.)
Judoonath Chatterjea, ..	1860	Presidency College.
Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, ..	1860	Sanskrit College.
Khetter Mohun Bose, ..	1860	Civil Engineering College)
Lalgopal Dutt, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M... ..	1859	Bishop's College.
Nobin Chunder Gangooly, ..	1860	Presidency College.
Omesh Chunder Sircar, ..	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Ram Loll Mookerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Romesh Chunder Mitter, ..	1860	Presidency College.
Sreesh Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Presidency College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Amrito Loll Banerjea, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Anund Gopal Palit, ...	1859	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Ashootosh Dhur, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Bhoobun Chunder Moorkerjee,	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Callychurn Ghose, ...	1859	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Debender Narain Bose, ..	1859	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
†Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Forbes, Thomas, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Gregory, C.	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Gregory, G.	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Greeja Sunker Doss, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Hurryhur Mookerjea, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Jadub Chunder Day, ..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kadernath Chatterjea, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kadernath Dutt, ...	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kallee Mohun Doss... ..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

* Appointed a Deputy Magistrate.

† Head Master, Purneah School.

Mutty Loll Chowdry,	..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)
Mutty Loll Mookerjee,	..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)
Nilmadhub Bose, ..	..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)
Probha Chunder Ghose,	..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Protap Chunder Chatterjee	..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Rutten Loll Ghose, ..	..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)
Sreenath Mitter, ..	..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)

UNDER-GRADUATES.

UNDER-GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandernaike, A W. D,	..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Bensley, E. C, ..	..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Carberry, J. ..	..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Daly, J, ...	..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Doorgadoss Roy, ..	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Gopaul Chunder Dutt,	..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Kallachand Halder, ..	..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Kamakhanath Acharjee,	..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Koch, E. L., ..	..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kopeeleshar Chowdry,	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Lukhenaram Roy, ..	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Mackentich, S., ..	..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
McReddie, G. D., ..	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Mohendrololl Sirkar, ..	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Money Loll Dutt, ..	..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Nittanund Nundy, ..	..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Obhoy Churn Bugche,	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Oma Chum Mitter, ..	..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Radharomun Roodro,	..	1860	Cal. Medical College.

Rajkristo Banerjea, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Tyler, J., ...	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Uder Chunder Doss, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Venderstratten, W. J., ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Anundo Chunder Mookerjee, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Anund Chunder Sen, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Beepenbehary Bose, ...	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Bholanath Mullick, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Sirkar, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee,	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Boly Chunder Sein, ...	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Cally Brommo Banerjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Dhurmodoss Bose, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Dowcowry Ghose, ...	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Guddadhur Ghose, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Gungadhur Kurmokar, .. .	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Hodgkinson, E. R., ...	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Hoff, G., ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Hurris Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Juddoonath Ghose, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kadernath Chatterjee. ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kally Koomar Mitter, ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kallikishen Ghose, ...	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Kalleeprosunno Ghosaul, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Kaleeprosunno Mitter, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Keyt, F.	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Monohur Dutt, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Nim Chunder Goopto. ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Nundo Loll Dhole, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Omesh Chunder Dutt, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Poorno Chunder Bysack, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Prosunno Gopal Bose, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.

Radhicapersaud Chatterjea,	..	1858 Cal. Medical College.
Rajkisto Ghosaul, ..	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.
Rajkissen Chuckerbutty,	..	1860 Cal. Medical College.
Ramloll Ghose, ..	..	1858 Cal. Medical College.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto,	..	1858 Cal. Medical College.
Tariney Churn Dutt,..	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

WHO HAVE PASSED THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Abdool Jubber, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Quadir, ..	..	1859 Sarun School.
Abdool Razack, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Rohaman, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ahmed, ...	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ajodhya Pershad, ..	..	1859 Ajmere School.
Ali Hafiz, ...	..	1859 Mudrissa College.
Ameen Oodeen Ahmed,	..	1859 Commillah School.
Anund Coomar Surbadhicarry,		1857 Presidency College.
Amund Loll Roy, ..	..	1858 Presidency College.
Annund Lall Sen, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Anund Chunder Sen, ..	..	1859 2nd Master, Furreedpore School.
Arratoon, J. H. W., ..	..	1857 La Martiniére.
Ashootosh Mookerjea,	..	1858 Presidency College.
Ashotose Mitter, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Aukheel Chunder Sein,	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Bacharam Chatterjee,..	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Baneymadhub Bose, ..	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Benode Chund Mookerjee,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Bhobany Churn Dutt,..	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Bhoirub Chunder Banerjea,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Bhoirub Chunder Bose,	..	1857 Free Church Inst.

Bholanath Banerjea, ...	1857	Civil Engineering Coll.
Bholanath Dutt, ...	1857	Hindu School.
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Bhoobun Chunder Banerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Bhoobun Mohun Raha, ..	1859	4th Master Burrisal Sch.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose, ..	1858	Hd Master, Mymg. Sch.
Bhugwan C. Chuckerbutty, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose, ..	1859	7th Master, Dacca Coll.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Burrisal School.
Biprodos Banerjea, ...	1858	Chittagong School.
Biresur Bose, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Bireshur Mitter, ...	1857	Hindu School.
Boikantonath Dey, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Boikantonath Paul, ...	1857	Hindu School.
Boikuntnath Sen, ...	1859	Berhampore College.
Bonomally Dutt, ...	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Brojindro Coomar Banerjea, ..	1857	Serampore College.
Brojokissore Bose, ...	1859	Master, Bhaugulpore Sch.
Brojo Mohun Roy, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Budry Doss, ...	1857	Delhi College.
Bureshur Halder, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Busunto Coomar Ghose, ..	1857	Jessore School.
Cally Churn Ghose, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Cally Doss Chatterjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Cally Krisna Ghose, ...	1857	Genl. Assembly's Inst.
Calimohun Chowdry, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Calinath Dey, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Canie Loll Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Coll. Sch.
Cashee Prosonno Mitter, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Chunder Madhub Ghose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Chunder Mohun Ghose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chunder Nath Ghose, ...	1859	Colh. Branch School.
Chunder Coomar Dutt, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Chunder Sekhur Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Chunder Mohun Banerjee, ..	1859	2nd Master, Bhaugulpore School.

Chunder Cant Sein, ...	1859	Head Master Rungpore Training School.
Chunder Coomar Moytro, ..	1859	Barrackpore School.
Chundermohun Doss, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Chundi Churn Bose, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Chundoo Loll, ...	1857	Delhi College.
Coutto, J. R., ...	1859	Privately educated.
Crump, H. W., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Deare, W., ...	1857	St. Paul's School.
Debendernarian Bose, ...	1857	Presidency College.
DeCruz, H., ...	1857	Doveton College.
DeCruz, L. W., ...	1857	Doveton College.
DeCruz, R, ...	1857	Doveton College.
De Liviera, H., ...	1857	Bishop's College.
Denonath Sen, ...	1858	Dacca College & School.
Denonath Mookerjee, ...	1859	Teacher, Jonye School.
Denonath Bose, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Denonath Pyne, ...	1859	Hindoo School.
Doorgamohun Doss, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Doyal Chunder Shome, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Dwarkanath Banerjea, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjea, ..	1857	Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Dwarkanath Bysack, ...	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarkanath Dey, ...	1857	Head Master, Garden Reach Aided School.
Dwarkanath Roy, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Ethmam Hosain, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Evans, R. W., ...	1857	Bishop's College.
Forbes, A., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Gilbert, Edwin, ...	1858	Patna High School.
Gobindo Chunder Seal, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Gonesh Chunder Chowdry, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Goopeenath Bannerjea, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Gooroodoyal Sing, ...	1857	Teacher, Sanskrit Coll.
Gooroo Doss Banerjee, ..	1859	Colootolah Branch Sch.

Gopaul Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Head Mas., Chittagong School.
Gopaul Chunder Chuckerbutty,	1858	Presidency College.
Gopal Chunder Goopto, ..	1859	Sanscrit College.
Gopal Chunder Roy, ...	1859	Hindu College.
Gopal Loll Mitter, ...	1859	Bhaugulpore School,
Gordon, B. D., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Gour Mohun Bysack,.. ..	1857	Dacca College.
Govind Chunder Mitter, ..	1858	Berhampore College.
Gray, H. D., ...	1857	Doveton College.
Gray, A. C., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Greesh Chunder Coondoo, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Grish Chunder Mitter, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Grish Chunder Chowdry, ..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,..	1859	Colootollah Bh. Sch.
Gungapershaud Mookerjea, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gungadhur Acharjee, ...	1859	Head Master, Kunnogur School.
Gunnendernath Tagore, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Hem Chunder Roy, ...	1857	Cuttack School.
Heraloll Banerjea, ...	1857	Hindu School.
Herumbooll Gossamy, ..	1859	Otterparah School.
Hungsessur Mookerjee, ..	1859	Purulia School.
Hurinaram Roy, ...	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Hurololl Roy, ...	1858	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Hurrogopal Sircar, ...	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Hyder Hossein, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Ishan Chunder Ghose, ..	1857	Free Church Institution.
Ishan Chunder Sing,.. ..	1857	Free Church Institution.
Ishan Chunder Nundee, ..	1857	Teacher, Hindu Charitable Institution.
Isher Chunder Naug, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Ishree Pershad, ...	1859	Doveton College.
Ishur Chunder Chuckerbutty,..	1859	Presidency College.
Isser Chunder Bose, ...	1858	Chittagong School.
Issur Chunder Chuckerbutty,..	1859	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

Jadub C. Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Dacca College and School.
Jadub Chunder Doss, ..	1857	Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Janokinath Sein, ...	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Joggender Chunder Ghose, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Joy Gopal Singh, ...	1859	Gyah School.
Juddoonath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Juddoonath Roy, ...	1859	Ditto Ditto.
Juggesher Mookerjea, ..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Kadernath Dutt, ...	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kallachand Holdar, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Kally Churn Chatterjea, ..	1858	Burrisal School.
Kally Mohun Gooptu, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Kally Prosonno Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Kally Narain Raha, ...	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Kanti Chunder Mitter, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Kashy Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Kishnagur College.
Kasseenath Mookerjea, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Kesava-Deva Sundvlia, ..	1859	Benares College.
Khetternath Bhuttacharjea, ..	1857	Civil Engineering Coll.
Khetter Pal Doss, ...	1857	Baraset School.
Khetterpersad Mookerjea, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Kissory Mohun Sein, ..	1859	Seal's College.
Kisto Chunder Roy, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Koonjobehary Chuckerbutty, ..	1859	Teacher, Kishnaghur Coll.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, ..	1859	Kishnaghur Col. School.
Kristo Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kristo Mohun Dey, ...	1859	Chinsurah Grammar Sch.
Lolit Mohun Chatterjea, ..	1857	Doveton College.
Luckhynarain Bysack, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Luckhynarain Doss, ...	1859	Kishnaghur College.
Ludovici, E.	1859	Queen's College, Colombo.
Lukhi Chunder Doss, ..	1857	Chittagong School.
Madhub Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Civil Engineering College
Madhub Chunder Deba, ..	1859	Benares College.
Mendes, L. A.	1859	Doveton College.

Mohammed Ali, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mohammed Azghur,	..	1858 Dacca College and Sch.
Mohamed Diem, ..	..	1859 Mudrissa College.
Mohendar Chunder Dutt,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Mohendernath Ghose,	..	1859 Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Mohendronath Bose,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Mohendronath Mitter,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Mohender Loll Mitter,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Mohiney Mohun Roy,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Mothooranath Burmono,	..	1858 Medical College.
Mudden Mohun Bysack,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Muttiloll Chowdry, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Muttiloll Dey, ..	..	1859 Civil Engineering College.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	..	1858 Privately educated.
Mutty Loll Sircar, ..	..	1858 Kishnar. College & Sch.
Neelambur Mookerjee,	..	1859 Sanscrit College.
Neelmadhub Bannerjee,	..	1859 Teacher, Barrackpore Sch.
Nil Madhub Mitter, ..	..	1857 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Nilmoney Banerjea, ..	..	1857 Presidency College.
Nilmoney Coowar, ..	..	1858 Presidency College.
Nilmoney Dey, ..	..	1859 Privately educated.
Nilmoney Kooar, ..	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Nittanund Nundy, ..	..	1857 Gen. Assembly's Inst.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Nobin Chunder Day,	..	1859 Master of Burdwan Rajah's School.
Nobin Kishen Mookerjea,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Nobeen Chunder Boral,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Nullitbullub Seal, ..	..	1858 Presidency College.
Nundo C. Bhuttacharjea,	..	1857 Baraset School.
Obenash Chunder Ghose,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Obhoy Doss Bose, ..	..	1859 Dacca College.
Odeutoollah, ..	..	1859 Mudrissa College.
Okhilnath Roy, ..	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Oma Churn Addy, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.

Oma Churn Dutt, ..	..	1857 Chittagong School.
Omernath Bose, ..	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Omesh Chunder Mitter,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	..	1859 London Missionary Society's Institution.
Omirtolall Paul, ..	..	1859 Howrah School.
Omirto Lall Chatterjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Omritololl Mitter, ..	..	1857 Hindu School.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Opendronath Mitter,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch School.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	..	1857 Dacca College and School.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Parbutty Coomar Mitter,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Partridge, S. C., ..	..	1858 Doveton College.
Paul, B.	..	1859 La Martiniere College.
Peary Mohun Bannerjee,	..	1859 4th Master, Baraset Sch.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Peary Loll Roy, ..	..	1859 Beauleah School.
Peters, L., ..	..	1859 Serampore College.
Philips, A., ..	..	1857 La Martiniere.
Phillips, D. H. ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
Pitumber Dey, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Poornando Mitter, ..	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Poorno Chunder Sircar,	..	1859 Serampore College.
Prankristo Doss, ..	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Preonath Dutt, ..	..	1857 Presidency College.
Probhat Chunder Sen,	..	1859 Dacca College.
Prosonno Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Master, Sanskrit College.
Prossonno Badan Mitter,	..	1859 Benares College.
Prosunno Coomar Doss,	..	1857 Chittagong School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	..	1857 Lon. Missy. Socy.'s Inst.
Prossunno Coomar Bose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Prosonno Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Protab Chunder Dey,	..	1859 Berhampore College.
Purmeshur Dyal, ..	..	1859 Bhaugulpore School.

Radhabinode Dutt, ..	..	1857 Burdwan Maharajah's School.
Radha Gobind Dutt,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Radhanath Bysack, ..	..	1857 Oriental Seminary.
Radhicaprossuno Mookerjea, ..		1858 Privately educated.
Radhakisto Sen, ..	..	1859 Berhampore Collegiate School.
Raj Coomar Roy, ..	..	1859 Head Master, Barrackpore School.
Rajendronath Bose, ..	..	1857 Presidency College.
Rajendronath Roy, ..	..	1857 Presidency College.
Rajkissen Pramanic, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Rajkrishna Mitter, ..	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ram Rutton Mozumdar,	..	1859 Civil Engineering Coll.
Ramloll Bose, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ramloll Mishee, ..	..	1857 Patna High School.
Ramloll Dey, ..	..	1859 Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Roby Chunder Gangooly,	..	1859 Kishnagur Coll. School.
Rohim Buksh, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rohim Buksh, ..	..	1859 Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Romanath Nundee, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Rujoonee Coomar Dutt,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Sadhoo Chunder Seal,	..	1859 13th Master, Dacca Coll.
Sagur Chand, ..	..	1859 Agra College.
Sarodapersad Banerjea,	..	1857 Cossipore Aided School.
Sarodaprosad Chatterjee,	..	1859 Bhaugulpore School.
Sham Loll Mitter, ..	..	1857 Hindu School.
Shamloll Haldar, ..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Shiseer Coomar Ghose,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch School.
Shittanath Mookerjea,	..	1859 Head-Master, Chukdegee Aided School.
Shomenath Mookerjea,	..	1857 Sanskrit College.
Shosheebhoosun Sein,	..	1859 Burrisaul School.
Shosheebhoosun Sein,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.

Shib Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Simon, J. P. A., ...	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Smith, W. A.	1859	La Martiniere College.
Soorjee Coomar Chatterjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Sreekant Mullick, ...	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Sreenath Banerjee, ...	1859	Head Master, Comercally School.
Stephen, A. J., ...	1857	Dacca College.
Stephen, M. J., ...	1857	Dacca College.
Stevens, G.	1859	La Martinière.
Sturmer, E.	1857	Doveton College.
Sumboo Chunder Roy, ..	1857	Privately educated.
Sumbhoo Chunder Nag, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Surrut Chunder Doss, ..	1859	Master Furreedpore Sch..
Suttendernath Tagore, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Sykes, G. S., ...	1857	Doveton College.
Tarabeelash Mitter, ...	1859	Berhampore College.
Tarachand, ...	1857	Delhi College.
Tareney Churn Ghose, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Tarabur Mitter, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Tariney Persaud Roy, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Tribhowun Singh, ...	1859	2nd Master, Gya School.
Troyluckonath Mitter, ..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Toolsey Prosad, ...	1859	Sarun School.
Twidale, H., ...	1857	Doveton College.
Tyler, J. W., ...	1857	Doveton College.
Umbica Churn Bose, ..	1858	Hindu School.
Umbica Churn Sircar, ..	1859	Librarian Howrah Sch.
Umbica Churn Banerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Utull Chunder Mullick, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Waller, E. D., ...	1858	Doveton College.
Woomakanth Doss, ...	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Womesh Chunder Sircar, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Wray, G. O.	1859	Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdoollah, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Adawlut Khan, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Adawlut Khan, ...	1858	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Addynath Mitter, ...	1859	Mymensing School.
Affzil Hosein, ...	1859	Teacher, Kishnaghur Mission School.
Amoluk Chand, ...	1859	Ajmere School.
Amurnath Bhuttacharjee, ..	1859	Beauleah School.
Anund Loll Bose, ...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Anundloll Bhadoory, ..	1859	Howrah School.
Anundmohun Bose, ...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Ashootosh Ghose, ...	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Ashootosh Mullick, ...	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Atkinson, A. T., ...	1859	Cuttack School.
Audhor Chunder Doss, ..	1857	Genl. Assembly's Inst.
Audhur Chand Bose, ..	1859	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Aughorenath Ghose, ..	1858	Hooghly Coll. & School.
Aughorenath Bannerjee, ...	1859	Jessore School.
Aughorenath Dutt, ...	1859	Midnapore School.
Augustine, J., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Aujoodhynath, ...	1859	Agra College.
Aununto Ram Ghose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bagram, G. J., ...	1859	La Martinière College.
Bama Churn Banerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Bama Churn Palit, ...	1859	Mymensing School.
Bamachurn Chatterjee, ..	1859	Baraset School.
Baneymadub Mojoomdar, ..	1859	Privately Educated.
Baneymadhub Chuckerbutty,	1859	Hooghly College.
Baneymadhub Roy,.. ..	1959	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Baneymadhub Mitter, . ..	1859	Jessore School.
Bannerjee, C. N.	1859	St. Paul's School.
Bedhoobudden Bannerjee, ..	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Beernursing Dey, ...	1859	Hindu School.
Behareeloll Bhadory, ..	1859	Hindoo School.

Behareeloll Gangooly,	..	1859 Bally Aided School.
Beharee Loll Mitter,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Behareeloll Mookerjee,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Beharryloll Sen, ..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Behareeloll, ..	..	1859 Agra College.
Benodebeharry Dey,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Benwarry Sen, ..	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Beven, T. E. ..	..	1859 Queen's College, Colombo.
Bhobany Sunker Sein,	..	1859 Furreedpore School.
Bhobendronarain Nundy,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Bhoirub Chunder Addy,	..	1857 Doveton College.
Bholanath Doss, ..	..	1859 Baraset School.
Bholonath Bose, ..	..	1859 Bishop's College.
Bhoobun Mohun Goopto,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Bhooputty Chatterjee,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Bidadhur Doss, ..	..	1859 Pogose School.
Binodabehary Biswas,	..	1858 Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Biprodoss Bhadoory,	..	1858 Furreedpore School.
Birashar Chuckerbutty,	..	1859 2nd Master, Bora Aided School.
Biressur Banerjee, ..	..	1858 Ooterparah School.
Bissala Churn Mullick,	..	1859 Midnapore School.
Bissesser Chatterjee,	..	1859 Russapuglah School.
Bissessur Sickdar, ..	..	1859 Colootollah Branch School.
Bonomally Sing, ..	..	1859 Cuttack School.
Borodaprosad Ghose,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Brito, C.	..	1859 Queen's College, Colombo.
Brojendro Coomar Seal,	..	1858 Hooghly Coll. and Sch.
Brojobullub Mitter,	..	1859 Bancoorah School.
Brojoloil Bannerjee,	..	1859 Jonye School.
Brojonath Mookerjea,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Brojonath Shaw, ..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Brojonath Gangooly,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Bulloram Mullick, ..	..	1859 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Bully Chand Sen, ..	..	1859 Medical College.

Bunkoobeharry Seal,	..	1859 Privately educated.
Bunkobeharry Bose,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bunkobeharry Paul,	..	1859 Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bunnomally Mullick,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Burrodaprosad Chatterjee,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bussunt Chunder Doss,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Bussuntloll Sein, ..	..	1859 Pogose School.
Byrne, V. P., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Byrne, H., ..	..	1859 St. Paul's School.
Callybur Mookerjea,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Callypersaud, ..	..	1857 Patna High School.
Cally Coomar Doss,	..	1859 Furreedpore School.
Canty Churn Chowdry,	..	1859 Private Student.
Cashey Kinkur Mitter,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Cassinath Ghosaul,	..	1857 Baraset School.
Chooney Loll Doss,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Chooney Loll Doss,	..	1859 Ditto.
Chuckerdhur Persad,	..	1859 Bhaugulpore School.
Chundee Churn Bannerjee,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Chunder Kant Roy,	..	1858 Kishnagur Coll. & Sch.
Chunder Cant Mitter,	..	1859 Jessore School.
Chunder Mohun Goswamy,	..	1858 Dacca Coll. and School.
Chunder Narain Sing,	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Chundernath Chowdry,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Shekher Coondoo,	..	1859 Privately educated.
Chunder Shekher Gangooly,		1859 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cofil Ooddin, ..	..	1859 General Assembly's Inst.
Coolodaprosad Sen,	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Craven, J., ..	..	1859 La Martinière College.
D'Alwis, A., ..	..	1859 Queen's College, Colombo.
Daniell, A., ..	..	1859 Bishop's College.
Debendro Loll Bose,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Debender C. Mozoomdar,	..	1859 Pubna School.
Debendernath Roy,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch School.
Dennonath Banerjea,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Denonath Bannerjee,	..	1859 Culna Free Church Branch School.

Denonath Bose, ...	1857	Hindu School.
Denonath Dutt, ...	1859	Ex-stud. Furreedpore Sch.
Denonath Sen, ...	1858	Hindu School.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Donesh Chunder Roy, ..	1858	Hindu School.
Doorga Doss Dutt, ..	1858	Kishnagur Coll. & School.
Doorga Doss Dostadar, ..	1859	Chittagong School.
Doorga Persad Banerjee, ..	1859	Private Student.
Doynath Ghose, ...	1858	Hindu School.
Ducoury Ghose, ...	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dukhenaprosad Bose, ..	1859	Takee Aided School.
Dwarkanath Banerjea, ..	1858	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Dwarkanath Mookerjea, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarkanath Ghosaul, ..	1859	Baraset School.
Dwarkanath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dwarkanath Sircar, ..	1859	Furreedpore School.
Eshan Chunder Cooar, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Eshan Chunder Berra, ..	1859	Midnapore School.
Ethrington, William, ..	1858	Serampore College.
Fakeer Chand Roy, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch School.
Fyez Buksh, ...	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobind Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Golokemohun Ghose, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gooroonath Sen, ...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Gooroprosad Sen, ...	1859	Mymensing School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Gopaul Chunder Biswas, ..	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Bysack, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Lahory, ..	1859	Medical College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjea,..	1858	Berhampore Coll. & Sch.
Gopal Chunder Pal, ..	1859	Bally Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Paray, ..	1859	Bograh School.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.

Gopaul Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Daw, ..	1859	Otterparah School.
Gopaul Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	2nd Master, Sudpore Aided School.
Gopauldoss Sein, ...	1858	Hindu School.
Gossiedoss Doss, ...	1859	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Gouri Sunker Ghosal, ..	1859	Sanscrit College.
Gouri Sunker Chatterjee, ..	1859	Bancoorah School.
Gouri Sunker, ...	1859	Sarun School.
Greesh Chunder Mitter, ..	1858	Colootollah Branch School.
Gregory, R., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Dutt, .	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar,..	1859	Hindoo School.
Grish Chunder Mitter, ..	1859	Howrah School.
Grish Chunder Mitter,(Junior)	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Grish Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Bancoorah School.
Grish Chunder Sircar, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Guddadhur Gorrian, ..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Gunga Nath Roy,.. ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gunga Churn Dey, ..	1859	Ditto.
Haradhone Ghose, ..	1859	Cuttack School.
Haran Chunder Doss, ..	1858	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Harris, H., ...	1859	Agra College.
Haritarun Bhuttacharjee, ..	1859	Privately educated.
Hem Chunder Chatterjea, ..	1858	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Hem Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Bhutto, ..	1859	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Hemendronath Tagore, ..	1859	Doveton College.
Heraloll Ghose, ...	1859	Hindoo School.
Heraloll Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.

Herumbo Chunder Chatterjea,	1858	Kishnagur Coll. and Sch.
Hickey, Robert, ...	1858	Bishop's College.
Hodgkinson, E., ...	1859	Medical College.
Hookoomut Roy,.. ..	1857	Delhi College.
Humeedooddeen Ahmed, ..	1859	Mymensing School.
Hurrish Chunder Chowdry,	1859	Berhampore College.
Hurish Chunder Sirkar, ..	1858	Dacca College & School.
Hurrish Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Hurrokauth Bagchee, ..	1857	Berhampore College.
Hurromohun Bhuttacharjee,	1859	Sanscrit College.
Hurry Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Alipore School.
Hurryhur Doss, ...	1859	Private Student.
Hurrymohun Banerjee, ..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Hurrymohun Goho, ..	1859	Pogose School.
Hurrymohun Saniel, ..	1859	Comercally School.
Hurry Mohun Bose, ..	1859	Baraset School.
Hurrymohun Lahory, ..	1859	Bograh School.
Hurrynath Mozoomdar, ..	1858	Berhampore College.
Hurrypersaud Ghuttuck, ..	1858	Commillah School.
Ishan Chunder Mookerjee,	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Ishwar Chunder Nundee, ..	1859	Chittagong School.
Ishen Chunder Sing, ..	1859	Colingah Branch School.
Jadoo Gopaul Bose, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee, ..	1859	Ditto.
James, G., ...	1859	St. Paul's School.
Janookyloll Roy, ...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Jodoonath Ghose, ..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Jodoonath Mitter, ..	1857	Privately Educated.
Jogesh Chunder Banerjee, ..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Jogesh Chunder Chowdry, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Joggendronath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Baraset School.
Joygopal Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Joyloll Doss, ...	1859	Hindoo School.
Joy Kisto Patnaik, ..	1859	Pooree School.
Juddoo Gopal Bose, ..	1859	Presidency College.

Juddoonath Chatterjee,	..	1859 Serampore College.
Juddoonath Sircar,	..	1859 Kishnagur College.
Judoo Bhoosun Mookerjee,		1859 Jessore School.
Juddoonauth Bose,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Juddoonauth Chatterjee,	..	1859 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Juddoo Nauth Banerjee,	..	1859 3rd Master, Konnogur Aided School.
Juggobundo Roy,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Juggut Chunder Doss,	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Junorunjun Paul,	..	1859 Toltollah Seminary.
Kadereshur Banerjee,	..	1859 Culna Free Church Branch School.
Kadernath Banerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Kadernath Banerjee,	..	1859 Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Kadernath Chatterjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Branch School.
Kadernath Dutt, ..	...	1859 Howrah School.
Kadernath Ghose,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kadernath Truffder,	..	1859 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Kalla Chand Banerjee,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Kallikissen Banerjee,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Kalliprosonno Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Kally Churn Ghosal,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Kally Coomar Koondoo,	..	1858 Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Kally Doss Bagchee,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate School.
Kally Podo Chatterjea,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Kallyprosonno Mookerjee,	.	1859 Khumargachee Aided Sch.
Kally Prosonno Gangooly,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Kally Prosunno Ghosal,	..	1858 Sanskrit College.
Kallynath Mitter,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Kally Prosonno Dey,	..	1859 Cossipore School.
Kamikhanath Acharjea,	..	1858 Medical College.
Kangali Churn Ghose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Kadernath Chatterjea,	..	1857 Bally Aided School.
Kadarnath Mozoomdar,	..	1858 Cossipore Aided School.
Kashy Cant Pramanick,	..	1859 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.

Kashy Prosonno Ghuttuck,	1859	Benares College.
Kedarnath Dutt,.. ..	1859	Medical College.
Kedarnath Doss,.. ..	1859	Serampore College.
Kedarnath Dutt,.. ..	1859	Hindu School.
Kedarnath Mitter, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Kedar Nauth Ghose, ..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Kedernath Ghose, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Keith, J. N., ...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Kessubloll Bose,.. ..	1859	Jessore School.
Khetter Chunder Chatterjee,	1859	Presidency College.
Khetter Mohun Ghose, ..	1858	Colootolah Br. School.
Khetter Mohun Roy, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Khetter Mohun Chowdry, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Khetter Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	1859	Baraset School.
Khetter Mohun Sein, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Khetternath Mitter, ..	1859	Otterparah School.
Kiernander, C., ...	1859	St. Paul's School.
Kiernander, W., ...	1858	St. Paul's School.
Kirkpatrick, C., ...	1859	St. Paul's School.
Kishnadhun Ghose, ..	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Kisno Chunder Chatterjee,..	1859	Kishnagur Collegiate School.
Kissendoyal Roy,.. ..	1859	Presidency College.
Kistobeharry Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Kisto Dhone Sein, ..	1859	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Koloodaprosad Mookerjee,..	1859	Bancoorah School.
Koonjobeharry Chowdry, ..	1859	Russapaglah School.
Koonjobehary Bose, ..	1859	Bangla Bazar School.
Koraliprosonno Mookerjee,	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Koylas Chunder Mookerjee,	1859	Hooghly College.
Koylash Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Koylash Chunder Sircar, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Koylash Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Koylash Chunder Sen, ..	1859	Mymensing School.
Lal Beharry Lahory, ..	1859	Beauleah School.
Lal Madhub Mookerjee, ..	1859	Calcutta Free Church Institution.

Lal Madhub Mookerjee, ..	1859	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Loos, Robert, ...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Luckhenarain Lahory, ..	1859	Private Student.
Luckhey Churn Bose, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Luckhinarain Bose, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Modoosuden Burmono, ..	1859	Teacher Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Modhoosuden Roy, ..	1859	Midnapore School.
Modhoosuden Sen, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Moheeneemohun Burdhun,	1859	Commillah School.
Mohendro Loll Chunder, ..	1858	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Mohendro Loll Goopto, ..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Mohendro Loll Seal, ..	1858	Hindu School.
Mohendronath Ghosaul, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Mohendronath Gossain, ..	1858	Serampore College.
Mohendronath Mitter, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Mohendronath Roy, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Mohendronarain Ghose, ..	1859	Baraset School.
Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee,	1859	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mohesh Chunder Bose, ..	1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Mohesh Chunder Dan, ..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar, ..	1859	Colingah Branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Surma, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Mohim Chunder Halder, ..	1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Mohiney MohunChuckerbutty,	1859	Beauleah School.
Money Loll Sandel, ..	1859	St. Paul's School.
Moneeloll Chatterjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Monmohun Ghose, ..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Mookundobullub Mozoomdar,	1859	Private Student.
Moor, Robert, ...	1859	Bishop's College.
Mothoornath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Mudden Mohun Mullic, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Mudusudan Ghose, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Mutteeloll Bose, ...	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Mutteeloll Mitter, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch School.

Mutty Loll Goopto,	1859	Bansbaria Fr. Ch. Br. Sch.
Mutty Loll Pramanik,	1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Narian Sing,	1859	Presidency College.
Narian Chand Dhur,	1859	Hindu School.
Neelmadhub Mookerjee,	1859	Presidency College.
Neelmoney Chowdry,	1859	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Neelmadhub Mookerjee,	1859	Teacher.
Nemy Churn Bysack,	1859	Hindoo School.
Nilcunt Mookerjee,	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Nilmadhub Bhuttacharjee,	1859	Barrackpore School.
Nilmoney Bose,	1859	Hindoo School.
Nilumber Bannerjee,	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Nitro Gopal Chuckerbutty,	1858	Privately Educated.
Nittolall Mullick.	1859	Hindu School.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	1859	Berhampore College.
Nobin Chunder Sen,	1859	Berhampore College.
Nobin Chunder Pattuck,	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	1859	Hindu School.
Nobocoomar Chuckerbutty,	1858	Ooterparah School.
Nobo Chunder Sen,	1859	Mymensing School.
Nobogopaul Mitter,	1857	Hindu School.
Nobogopal Roy,	1859	Medical College.
Nobokissen Sen,	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Nobokishen Sen,	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Nocoorchund Mookerjee,	1859	Jonye School.
Nocoor Chunder Mookerjee,	1859	Teacher.
Nokuleshur Bannerjee,	1859	Sanskrit College.
Noleet Chunder Sen,	1859	Private Student.
Nolithmohun Ruckhit,	1859	Hindu School.
Noyan Chunder Bose,	1859	Seal's College.
Nuffer Chunder Dhutto,	1859	Berhampore College.
Nondololl Dhole,	1857	Privately educated.
Nundololl Ghosal,	1857	Hindu School.
Nundo Loll Ghose,	1859	Midnapore School.
Nundololl Dey,	1859	Calcutta Free Church Institution.

Nurender Coomar Doss, ..	1857	Privately educated.
Nursing Chunder Mitter, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Obenas Chunder Dey, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Obhoy Churn Ghose, ..	1858	Hindu School.
Obhoykristo Dutt, ..	1859	Collingah Branch School.
Oghorenath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Okhoy Coomar Bose, ..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Okhoy Coomar Sein, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. & School.
Okhoy Coomar Dey, ..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Omachurn Banerjea, ..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Ombica Churn Mookerjee,..	1859	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Oomakant Moytro, ..	1859	Beauleah School.
Oman, John, ...	1859	La Martinière.
Omesh Chunder Chatterjee,	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Dutt, ..	1858	General Assembly's Inst.
Omesh Chunder Ghose, ..	1858	General Assembly's Inst.
Omesh Chunder Roy, ..	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Buxy, ..	1859	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Omirtololl Bose, ...	1859	Hindoo School.
Omritloll Mookerjee, ..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Omul Chund Mullick, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. & School.
Opender Nath Dutt, ..	1858	Hindu School.
Opendrololl Bose, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Oojoodhyaloll Pal, ..	1859	Midnapore School.
Ooma Churn Goopto, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Oottumkrishna Sircar, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Ongshuprocash Gangooly,..	1859	Hindu School.
Parbutti Prosonno Mitter, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Parbutty Churn Mookerjee,	1859	3rd Master, Bhaugulpore School.
Peary Mohun Bose, ..	1857	St. Paul's School.
Peary Loll Goho, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Pearyloll Mookerjee, ..	1858	Collinga School.
Peary Loll Roy, ...	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Peary Loll Some, ..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Pearymohun Bhadory, ..	1859	Hindu School.

Pearymohun Sein, ..	1859	Cuttack School.
Pearymohun Roodro, ..	1859	Teacher.
Penhiro, Robert, ...	1858	Chittagong School.
Poorno Chunder Bannerjee,	1859	Hindoo School.
PoornoChunderBhuttacharjee,	1859	Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Poorno Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Howrah School.
Poorno Chunder Bannerjee,	1859	Kunnogur School.
Poresnath Bannerjea, ..	1858	Kishnagur Coll. & Sch.
Poreshnath Ghose, ..	1858	Hindoo School.
Prannath Dutt, ...	1859	Hindu School.
Procash Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	Sylhet School.
Promothnath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Bhagulpore School.
Prosonno Chunder Gangooly,	1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Prosunno Coomar Bose, ..	1859	Burrisaul School.
Prosonno Coomar Dey, ..	1859	Howrah School.
Prosonno Coomar Dutt, ..	1859	Chittagong School.
Protab Chunder Dey, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Protab Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Punchanon Roy, ...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Punchanun Mookerjee, ..	1858	Berhampore Coll. Sch.
Radhabullub Paul, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Radha Churn Mookerjee, ..	1859	Serampore College.
Radhanath Chatterjee, ..	1858	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Radharomun Rodro, ..	1858	General Assembly's Inst.
Radhicapersaud Mookerjee,	1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Radhica Persad Boral, ..	1859	Head Master, Bagunda Aided School.
Rajcoomar Coondoo, ..	1859	Howrah School.
Rajcoomar Doss, ...	1858	Burrisaul School.
Rajcoomar Surbadhicary, ..	1858	Sanskrit College.
Rajkristo Mookerjee, ..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Rajkrishna Bannerjee, ..	1859	Jessore School.
Rajmohun Mookerjee, ..	1858	Ooterparah School.
Rajnarain Chuckerbutty, ..	1859	Berhampore College.
Rajnarain Deb, ...	1859	Privately educated.
Rajnarain Chuckerbutty, ..	1859	Officiating Teacher, Cossipore Aided School.

Rakhal Chunder Mozoomdar,	1858	Hooghly Coll. & Sch.
Rakhal Chunder Seal, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Rakhal Chunder Sen, ..	1859	Berhampore College.
Rakhal Doss Bose, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Rakhal Chunder Sing, ..	1859	Bangla Bazar School.
Ramakhoy Chatterjee, ..	1857	Sanskrit College.
Romanath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Privately educated.
Ramanath Seal, ...	1858	Hooghly Coll. & School.
Ram Chunder Gangooly, ..	1857	Jonye School.
Ram Chunder Goopto, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Ram Chunder Saniel, ..	1859	Pubna School.
Ram Chunder Mitter, ..	1859	Kunnogur School.
Ram Doss Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Baraset School.
Ram Gopal Tallapatra, ..	1859	Beauliah School.
Ramlal Bannerjee, ..	1857	Jonye School.
Ramloll Bannerjee, ..	1859	Bullagur School.
Ram Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Pogose School.
Ramsoonder Bysack, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ramtaruck Ghose, ..	1859	Seal's College.
Ramtaruck Muduck, ..	1859	Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Ramtaruck Roy, ...	1859	Paikparah School.
Rashbehary Surma, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Reedoynath Sircar, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Roheenee Coomar Bysack,	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Romesh Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Romesh Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Roodro Chunder Mullick, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rooplall Mitter, ...	1859	Civil Engineering College.
Rubbeeool Hoossein, ..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rujooneynath Chatterjee, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Russick Loll Bannerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Russickloll Mozoomdar, ..	1859	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Russickloll Dutt,.. ..	1859	Howrah School.
Ruttnessur Chuckerbutty,..	1858	Medical College.
Sama Churn Mozoomdar, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.

Sama Churn Sen,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Sarodaperisad Roy,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Sarodapersaud Sandel,	..	1858 Privately educated.
Sarodaprosad Bose,	..	1859 Jessore School.
Sarodaprosad Banneijee,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Sarodaprosad Gangooly,	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Satcowry Chatterjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Satcowry Mitter, ..	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Scott, G. L, ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Shama Churn Deb,	..	1859 Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Shama Churn Ghose,	..	1859 Kishnagur Coll. School.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859 Ranaghat Aided School.
Shama Churn Lahory,	..	1859 Medical College.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shama Churn Chatterjee,	..	1859 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch
Shamakaunt Chatterjee,	..	1858 Dacca Coll. and School.
Shamaloll Ghose,	..	1859 Privately educated.
Sheopersad Singh,	..	1859 Teacher Gya School.
Shib Chunder Aich,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,		1857 Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Pramanick,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Shiboodoss Banneijee,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Shibchunder Dey,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Shital Pershaud Goopto,	..	1859 Benares College,
Shosheebhoosun Dutt,	..	1859 Mymensing School.
Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee.		1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shoshee Comar Chatteijee,		1859 Furreedpore School.
Shosheebhoosun Bose,	..	1859 Commillah School
Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee,		1859 Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Shosheebhoosun Kur,	..	1859 Beauleah School.
Shurrut Chunder Sandel,	..	1859 Otterparah School.
Shussybhoosun Ghose,	..	1858 Privately educated.
Shyama Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859 Sanskrit College.
Siebel, E. G., ..	..	1859 Colombo Academy.
Sojeeb Chunder Dey,	..	1859 Sylhet Mission School.

Sooreshur Bose, ...	1858	Hindu School.
Soorjo Coomar Chatterjee,..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Soorjo Coomar Dutt, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Soorjo Coomar Sen, ..	1859	Bansbarria Free Church Branch School.
Shosheebhoosun Sirkar, ..	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Sree Gopal Dutt, ..	1859	Kishnagur Mission Sch.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee, ..	1858	Russapuglah School.
Sreekrishna Mookerjee, ..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Sreemohun Chuckerbutty,..	1859	Colingah Branch School.
Sreenath Sicdar,.. ..	1858	Furreedpore School.
Sreenauth Goopto, ..	1859	Burrisaul School.
Sreenauth Chatterjee, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Sreenauth Ghose, ..	1859	Pogose School.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee, ..	1859	Private Student.
Sreenibas Ghose, ..	1858	Bancoorah School.
Srish Chunder Surma, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Sufeeoor Rohoman, ..	1859	Mudrissa College.
Surbanund Doss, ...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Surbanund Doss,.. ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Surjanarain Singh, ..	1859	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Surroop Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Puruleah School.
Surrut Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	Pogose School.
Suttynath Roy, ...	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Swan, G. W.	1859	Queen's College, Colombo.
Tarakant Bose, ...	1859	Hindu School.
Tarapersad Mitter, ..	1859	Jessore School.
Taraprosonno Mookerjee, ..	1859	Commillah School.
Tareenee Churn Bhadoory,..	1859	Medical College.
Tareeneepersad, ...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Tariney Churn Mookerjee,..	1857	Baraset School.
Tariney Churn Mozoomdar,	1858	Metropolitan College.
Tarraprosunno Doss, ..	1858	Jessore School.
Taraproshaud Dutt, ..	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Tariny Churn Mookeerjee,..	1859	Midnapore School.
Tarrucknath Sen,.. ..	1858	Dacca Coll. & School.

Taruck Gobind Moytro, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch School.
Thacoordoss Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Tiery, F. T., ...	1858	Doveton College.
Tincoury Neogy, ...	1859	Barrackpore School.
Toolsee Doss Dutt, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Treutter, W., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Troyluckhonath Dey, ..	1858	Berhampore Coll. & Sch.
Troyluckhonath Chatterjee,	1859	Civil Engineering Coll.
Troyluckhonath Mitter, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Troyluckhonath Roy, ..	1859	Private Student.
Troylukhonoth Chatterjee, ..	1859	Sanskrit College.
Umbica Churn Banerjee, ..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Umbica Churn Gangooly, ..	1859	Ooterpaiah School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee, .	1858	Hooghly Coll. & School.
Umbica Churn Sircar, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Wanderstraatten, J. W., ..	1859	Colombo Academy.
Wandort, W. G., ...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Watts, E. R., ...	1859	La Martinière College.
Wood, Henry, ...	1859	Bishop's College.
Woodoy Chand Neogy, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Wooma Churn Ghose, ..	1859	Burrisaul School.
Wright, E. A., ...	1859	Doveton College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.) Calcutta.
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.
4. Hooghly College.
5. Dacca College.
6. Kishnagur College.
7. Berhampore College.
8. Agra College.
9. Benares College.
10. Saugor School.

(Unconnected with Government.)

11. Bishop's College.
12. Doveton College, Calcutta.
13. St. Paul's School, Calcutta.
14. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
15. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
16. London Missionary Society's Ins., Bhowanipore.
17. Serampore College.
18. Queen's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATION.

All Applications for Affiliation must be accompanied with :

1. A statement shewing the present instructive Staff, and the course of Study in all branches during the last two years at least, provided the Institution have existed for such a period.

2. A declaration from the Managers, Principal or Head Master, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the Standard of the B. A. Degree; and such declaration, before being sent to the Registrar for the ratification of the Syndicate, must be countersigned by at least two members of the Senate.

Presidency College.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854. The scheme was originally prepared by the Council of Education in the early part of 1854, at the request of the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India.

To carry out this scheme, an allowance of Rs. 7,640 per mensem was sanctioned for the Instructive Establishment.

There are sixteen Senior Scholarships attached to this College, each of the monthly value of 25 Rs. which are tenable for two years.

Two Junior Scholarships of 10 Rs. each per mensem, are annually available in each Mofussil Collegiate School for students, whose names are placed in the First Division at the University Entrance Examination. These Scholarships are tenable only

in this College. One Junior Scholarship of the same value is likewise attached to each zillah School, and is similarly tenable in this College for a period of two years.

Students are admissible on producing a Certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination, or on passing an Examination at the College, of the same nature as that for University Entrance Candidates.

The College is open to all Classes of the community. All students are required to pay a fee of 10 Rs. on admission, and a monthly tuition fee of 10 Rs. afterwards.

The present instructive Staff is as follows:

Mr. Sutcliffe, M A.—Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Major D. L. Richardson, Professor of English Language and Literature.

Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, M. A., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Mr. R Jones, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Dr. H. Halleur, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Vacant.—Professor of Natural History and Geology.

Mr. W. A. Montriou, Professor of Law and Jurisprudence.

Mr. C. Boulnois, M. A, Assistant Professor of Law.

Mr J. S. Rees, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. R. Hand, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Mr. J. Sanders, Assistant Professor of History.

Mr. J. Rowe, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The Government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal convenes a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks it expedient to do so, or whenever a requisition, signed by three Professors, and setting forth the question to be discussed, is made to him for this purpose.

At Meetings of the Council, the Principal, or in his absence the Senior Professor present, takes the chair. The chairman has a vote in all questions put to the meeting, and in the event of opinions being equally divided, has a second or casting vote.

Minutes of the proceedings of all such meetings are forwarded to the office of the Director of Public Instruction for record, or for such orders as may be necessary.

Any proposal involving a change in the prescribed course of instruction, or in the general management of the College or Hospital, which the Principal may desire to submit for the sanction of Superior Authority, must be laid before a meeting of the Council for discussion, before being so submitted; and the Principal, when forwarding his own proposal, forwards also any Resolution which may be come to, on the subject by the meeting.

All notices, orders, &c. relating to the internal management or economy of the College or hospital are signed and issued by the Principal.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This Class consists of Scholarship-holders, Free Students, and Paying Students. The number of Free Students in the College at one time is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been

left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Co.'s Rs 15, and 5 Rs per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the Primary or English Class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

All applicants for admission to this class, whether on the Scholarship, the free, or the paying list, are required either to have passed the Entrance Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University, or to promise to go up for that Examination when next held, and to satisfy the Principal that their acquirements are such as to have a fair chance of their passing it.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the Primary Class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows :

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month, ...	168	0	0
To Students of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years			
Junior Scholarships at 8 Rupees a month, and augmentation stipends at 2 Rupees a month, in such number as not to exceed on the whole, ...	232	0	0
Total per mensem, ...	400	0	0

The augmentation stipends here referred to, are allowances given to lads who bring Scholarships with them from other

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

Institutions; and in such cases both Scholarship and augmentation allowance are to be drawn.

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Examination" for the Degree of Licentiate. But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	Medicine.	Medicine.
General Anatomy and Physiology.	General Anatomy and Physiology.	Dissections.	Surgery (including operations.)	Surgery (including operations)
Dissections.	Dissections.	Materia Medica.	Midwifery.	Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Midwifery.
Botany.	Botany.		Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medical Jurisprudence.
	Materia Medica.			Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
	Practical Pharmacy.			
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medl. Wards 6 months.	Medl. Wards 6 months.	Medl. Wards 3 months.
		Surgl Wards ditto.	Surgl. Wards ditto.	Surgl. do. do.
		With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction	Eye Infirmary ditto.
				Outdoor Dispensary do.
				With Clinl. Lectures and Clinl. Instruction.

* Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

STUDENT APPRENTICE CLASS.

The course of Study of this class is not regulated by the University, but in accordance with the order of the Government of India, No. 200, dated 25th June, 1847.

2. The Students of this class attend the lectures of the European Professors with Students of the Primary class, according to the following curriculum.

First year.	Second year.
Anatomy.	Anatomy.
Dissection.	Dissection.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.
	Medicine.
	Surgery.
Hospital Attendance.	
Medical Wards 6 months. } With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.	Medical Wards 6 months. } With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.
Surgical Wards 6 months. } With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.	Surgical Wards 6 months. } With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.

3. On leaving the college at the expiration of two years, the Student apprentice, if found qualified, receives a certificate signed by the Principal of the college to the effect of his having followed the prescribed course of Study in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and having, on examination, exhibited a sufficient knowledge of these branches.

4. The Students of this class are all Government Servants, and are intended for the Subordinate Medical Department.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Oordoo.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital Attendance.	
	Medical Wards 4 months Surgical Wards 4 months. Outdoor Dispensary 4 months.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards 6 months.

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed instead of the Oordoo as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the college, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors, in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum,	W. Crozier, M D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	W. Crozier, M.D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, M.D.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy.	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Juggobundoo Bose.
Professor of Botany,	J. Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine,	W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N Macnamara, M.D.
Professor of Medicine,	E. Goodeve, M.D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M.D.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. W. Wilson, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	C. Archer, M.D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Sib Chunder Kurmokar.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Prosono Coomar Mitter.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M.D.	1841 F. Mouat, M.D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M.D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M.D.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

College of Civil Engineering, Calcutta.

This College was established by Government, in 1856, for the purpose of supplying properly qualified candidates for all grades of the Public Works and Survey Departments; and for employment under the different companies now, and hereafter, to be engaged upon Indian Railways.

The course of instruction extends over three years, and is adapted to meet the wants of each grade of the Profession: it is limited by the requirements necessary for the Degrees granted by the University in the Faculty of Engineering.

Candidates for admission to this College must have passed the Entrance Examination of the University, or be holders of senior scholarships. Applications for admission must be made on or before the 20th of May, in the printed form, prescribed for the purpose, which may be had on application at the College.

The annual session commences on 1st June of each year, and closes on the 15th April.

The Government of India is prepared to give, and for the present guarantees, employment, within the following limits yearly, to such students as pass the test for the Public Works Department, laid down in Chapter II. of the Public Works Code, viz.

5 appointments in the Engineer branch.	2 to Europeans. 3 to Natives.	Salary beginning with from 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem.
13 ditto ditto in the upper subordinate branch.	5 to Europeans. 8 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 60 Rs. per mensem.
30 ditto ditto in the lower subordinate branch.	30 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 25 Rs. or 40 Rs. per mensem according to qualification.

These appointments will be given, as prizes, to the most distinguished students when the number of those that qualify exceeds the limits specified; all are appointed on probation for the first year.

Scholarships.

Holders of Government Scholarships are permitted to retain them in this College, for the same time as they would have been entitled to keep them had they remained at their original Schools or Colleges, subject to the same conditions as regards progress in their studies. They are exempt from fees, so long as they retain their Scholarships.

Senior Scholarships, tenable for one year, (in the proportion of 10 per cent. of the competitors) will be awarded each year to qualified students who have been two years in College. These, and such Scholarships as may be established from private funds, placed at the disposal of Government for the purpose, will be competed for at the periodical examinations; it being understood that no student, can, at the same time, hold more than one senior Scholarship.

At present there are two "Forbes" Scholarships (instituted to perpetuate the memory of Major General Forbes of the Bengal Engineers, late Master of the Calcutta Mint) each of Rupees 10 per mensem in value, tenable for one year, subject to progress.

All prizes are awarded on the same conditions that obtain in the other Government Colleges, viz.:—no student over 21 years of age can receive a Scholarship, nor, if over 23 years, a prize.

Fees.

On joining the College an entrance fee of Rs. 10 will be paid by each student and a monthly Fee during the first year of Rs. 3, during the second of Rs. 4, and during the third and following years of Rs. 5. But, in order to encourage Candidates who, in the outset, aspire to the higher classes of certificates, to qualify themselves in the general branches of education, as far as possible, before joining this College, the nature of which is purely special, a monthly fee, as above, during the first and second years, but of Rs. 4 only during the third year, will be

demanded from those who are qualified up to the first year's course of Government Colleges, and of Rs. 3, throughout the first three years of their attendance, from those qualified up to the second year's course of the same or senior scholarship standard.

A Candidate having already paid an entrance fee in any Government College will only have to pay the difference (if any) between that fee and Rs. 10 the Entrance Fee to the C. E. College.

Outstudents. A limited number of outstudents will be permitted to attend the College on payment in advance of a fee of Rs. 15 each session, for each branch of study they desire instruction in. They are not required to undergo any Entrance Examination, but must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, and must, in every way, conform to the Regulations of the College. They are not permitted to compete with the regular students at the Public Examinations for Prizes or Scholarships. In the prosecution of their studies, they have the same advantages as the regular students. An outstudent joining after the commencement of a session, must pay the full fees for that session.

Military Students. Five officers of the Army, under the rank of Field-officers, will be admitted annually to study at the College under certain special conditions.

Discipline, &c. The executive control of the College is vested in the Principal. He is responsible for the progress of the students in their studies and for their general good conduct. Discipline is maintained by means of fines and temporary or permanent removal, according to the gravity of the offence.

All students must provide themselves with the text books in use, also with drawing or Mathematical Instruments and Marquois' Scales.

Library and Museum. The Library is open to all students, subject to certain regulations.

A Museum and Model Room is being gradually established.

PRECEPTIVE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.

Principal.

Capt. E. C. S. Williams, Bengal Engineers, (absent on Furlough.)

Officiating Principal.

Major G. Chesney, Bengal Engineers.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics.

H. Scott Smith, B. A. Trinity College, Dublin.

Engineering.

G. Chesney, Major, Bengal Engineers (officiating without salary.)

Surveying and Topographical Drawing.

W. S. Sherwill, Major, 66th (Ghoorkas) N. I.

Constructive Design.

H. T. Gordon, Lieutenant, Bengal Engineers.

Drawing Master.

C. Grant.

[It is understood that the College staff will shortly undergo augmentation.]

The number of students in College is now (June 1860) 89.

Hooghly College.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman who dying without heirs, in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. This right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated,

forming a surplus fund of 861,100 Rupees. This fund was devoted to founding and endowing the Hoogly College. It was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindary and by the lapse of various pensions with which the estate had been burdened.

It consists of two departments, an English and an Arabic, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

	English.		Oriental.	
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.
Government, ...	7	11	11	15
Mohamed Moshin's Scholarships, ...	..	..	2	..
Ranee Kuttiani's Scholarship,.....	1	..	..	..
Scholarship open to public competition, ...	1	1	1	1
Hoogly Zemindary Scholarships, ...	..	2	..	..
For Private Schools,....	..	12	..	..

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College.

R. Thwaytes, B.A. ... ... Principal.
J. Graves, B.A. ... ... Professor of Literature.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, ... Head Pundit.

Collegiate School.

W. J. Twentyman, ... Head Master.
J. S. Graves, ... 2nd Do.
A. Ure, ... 3rd Do.
T. O. Manuel, ... 4th Do.
G. H. Savigny, ... 5th Do.

Nine Native Teachers, and five Pundits.

Three Persian Teachers, and four Moulavees.

Dacca College.

This institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School by the General Committee of Public Instruction in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription in the same year at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

The College and its School are for the benefit of all classes of the people, and comprise Christian, Hindoo and Mahomedan students. The fee for tuition, in the College and the three highest classes of the school, is 2 Rs. 8 ans. a month for each student, and in the lower classes of the school 1 Rupee 8 annas a month.

The students of any school are admitted to the College on paying the usual fees, if they have previously passed the University Entrance Examination.

Scholarships.

There are eight Senior Scholarships attached to the College, each of the value of twenty Rupees. Four of these are available every year to be competed for by students at the end of the second year from their entrance into the College. These scholarships are each tenable for two years.

There are also twenty-four Junior Scholarships, each of the value of eight rupees, disposed of as follows. Twelve to the Collegiate School, twelve to private Schools.

As all scholarships are tenable for two years, half the number may be awarded each year to candidates who have passed successfully the University Entrance Examination.

Junior scholarships of the value of eight Rupees a month, tenable at this College, are also attached to the following Government schools.

Bograh,
Mymensing,
Chittagong,

Nowkhally,
Commillah,
Burrisaul,
Furreedpoor.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually of the value of the interest of Co.'s Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

In addition to the prizes awarded by Government, prizes are awarded every year to pupils of the school, called the Ram Lochun prizes, of the value of the interest on Co.'s Rs. 1,000, which sum was presented by Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen, Dacca.

Local Committee.

The Local Committee is composed of eight ex-officio members, the Commissioner, the Judge, the Collector, the Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the Inspector of Schools, the Principal Sudder Ameen, and the Principal of the College, who is also the Secretary, and also of a few other respectable inhabitants of the station.

Staff of the College and Collegiate School.

W. Brennand,—Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,

F. Tydd,—Head Master and Professor of English Literature.

Vacant,—Second Master and Assistant Professor.

Sree Nauth Turkopunchanun,—Senior Pundit.

Eleven Masters employed exclusively in the Collegiate School.

Kishnaghur College.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was designed to provide education for 500 pupils, and an establishment, commensurate with this object, was from the first sanctioned, to be gradually entertained as the future growth of the College might require.

Scholarships.

Senior and junior Scholarships, of the monthly value of Rs. 30 and Rs. 8 respectively, are attached to it. The Senior Scholarships were at first Rs. 30 for 2 years, and Rs. 40 for the succeeding 4 years. These were tenable, the former for 6 the latter for 4 years, but the Senior scholarship has been since reduced to Rs. 20, and the Junior and Senior Scholarships are now alike tenable for 2 years only.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected, at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government, for the remainder the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Ranee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

Principals.

1845. Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846. Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855. Edward Lodge, B.A.
1857. James Graves, M.A. (Officiating).
1857. Leonidas Clint, B.A.
1858. Alfred Smith, M.A.

Instructive Staff.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M.A.
Head Master,—W. Masters.
2d Ditto,—G. Beatson.
Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

Berhampore College.

(Established 1853).

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces. It was esta-

blished, in consequence of the desire shewn for such an Institution at a meeting held in Berhampore on the 10th of August, 1853; when upwards of twenty thousand Rupees was subscribed towards erecting a building; this sum was afterwards increased, by additional subscriptions, to twenty-nine thousand, and in consequence of accumulated interest, the amount now available towards the erection amounts to thirty-five thousand rupees, which the Government has promised to increase to sixty thousand. Owing to various circumstances, amongst which not the least important is the difficulty of finding a suitable site near the native town, without encroaching upon the European Cantonments, the building has not as yet been commenced, and instruction is at present given in a bungalow erected for the purpose.

The instructive staff of the College consists of a Principal, twelve masters, and two Pundits.

There are eight senior scholarships, in value 20 Rupees a month, attached to the College, to be competed for by such students as have passed the Entrance Examination of the University two years before.

There are twelve Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees a month, awarded to such students as have studied for at least one year in the Collegiate school, and who pass the Entrance Examination in the first grade.

In addition to these there are Junior Scholarships attached to various affiliated Zillah schools, which are tenable at the College.

Annual prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 per annum are granted by Government for general proficiency in the different classes.

There is a Library attached to the College, for which a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem is allowed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal *Vacant.*
Head Master (in charge,)—Richard L. Martin, M.A.
Second Master,—Eshan Chunder Banerjea.
Third Master,—Charles Augustus Julius Behrendt,
Eleven native Masters.

Agra College.

Agra College is mainly supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4 and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government Officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as superintendent of the Institution. It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools, the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—and therefore to teach principally Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to give instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary Education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress previous to their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanskrit, Hindee, Persian and Arabic were appointed. Of the 115 candidates, which were admitted, 71 joined the Persian classes; 46 the Hindee; 16 read Sanskrit and 15 Arabic; all were taught gratuitously, and more than ⅔ of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, having a Principal, and upper and lower departments of study, and containing as now (1860) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

Endowments, &c.

This College was originally endowed by "a fund in the districts of Agra and Allygurh, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, the interest of which and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees per annum. To this has been added, from time to time, Government monthly allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c. in all amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees.

Its other endowments are: (1st.) Two Scholarships founded by their Highnesses the Rajahs of Gwalior and Bhurtpore of 16 Rupees each monthly: (2d.) A Law Prize-Scholarship of 10 Rupees monthly, for which the competition is open to two other Institutions in Agra: (3d.) The Robertson and Maunsel medals, the former of the value of 100, and the latter of 70 Rupees: (4th.) An annual Gold Medal, endowed with the interest of 2,500 Rupees by the Committee of the Thomason Testimonial Fund.

Before the mutiny of 1857, it possessed a large and valuable Library, consisting partly of purchases and partly of donations. Among the latter were the Oriental books of Major Thoresby, formerly Political Agent in Rajputana, and the Library of the late Hon'ble James Thomason, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces. Its scientific apparatus also was very ample and well adapted for the purposes of experimental Physics; whilst its small museum of Economic Geology and of some rare coins and antiquities gave promise of rising into considerable interest and utility; but the whole of these collections, together with the College records, were destroyed in the mutiny of 1857, and the buildings themselves left almost a ruin.

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.

Principal, Professor of Philosophy and Secretary L. C. P. I. } W. Anderson, LL.D.

Professor of Literature and History,—C. Pearson, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics,—Vacant.

Head Master,—S. E. Marston.

2d Head Master and Teacher of 1st English School class. } E. H. Goulding.

Teacher of 2d.—Vacant.

„ 3d.—J. D. Staines.

„ 4th.—Tackoor Kulyam Singh.

„ 5th.—Lalla Kunnya Lall, (2d).

„ 6th.—Moonshee Ameer Ooodeen.

„ 7th.—John E. Herring.

„ 8th.—Lalla Brij Lall (officiating).

„ 9th and 10th.—Pundit Salig Ram.

A Sanskrit Teacher, Pundit Heera Lall.

1st Hindee Teacher Pundit Munnoo Lall.
2d Ditto ditto „ Kerho Pershad.
3d Ditto ditto „ Choonee Lall.
Hindee Arithmetic Teacher „ Sunker Lall.
Persian and Arabic Teacher,—Moonshee Zamin Ali.
1st Urdu Teacher Moonshee Nisar Ali.
2d Ditto ditto „ Fizoolla Khan.
3d Ditto ditto „ Mohd. Meer Khan.
Assistant Mathematical Professor,—Lalla Kunnya Lall, (1st).
Drawing and Surveying Master, E. H. Goulding.
Writing Master, E. H. Goulding.
Teacher of Photography, S. E. Marston.
Librarian,—Moonshee Niseer Khan.
Clerk and Treasurer,—Lalla Gopal Singh.

Curriculum.

The curriculum of study in the College Department embraces a course :—

(1st) of English and Oriental reading and composition.
(2d) of History, Physical Geography, Surveying & Mapping.
(3d) of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
(4th) of Chemistry and Physiology.
(5th) of Mental, Moral, Logical and Political Science.

The Studies of the School Department consist of graduated courses of:—

(1st) English and Vernacular Reading, Writing, Grammar, translations, &c.
(2d) Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.
(3d) Geography, History, &c.

Fees.

The practice of exacting fees, though introduced in 1835, did not come into complete operation till 1848; but the present scale of payment was regulated by the Local Committee in 1846. It depends upon the income of the parents. Those whose income is 100 Rupees monthly, pay 5; those who have 70, pay 3; and those who have only 30, pay 1 Rupee: all incomes under 30 are charged 8 annas per month. Free students are occasionally admitted.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE, ATTENDANCE, &c.

Besides an entrance fee of 2 rupees (from which none are exempted) and submission to the rules of the Institution, no other conditions are required, except a competent knowledge of the elements of English and Urdu or Hindee.

The time requisite for completing a full course of Instruction in the College department is five years and for that in the School department seven.

The average number of pupils attending for the last 3 years was 231 : the number at present is 375.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the languages, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

LIST OF THE FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

James R. Ballantyne, LL.D. Principal and Professor Moral Philosophy.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Head Master and Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.

J. Platts, Surveying and Drawing Master, *(Officiating Head Master, Government School, Saugor.)*

J. Statham, Assistant H. Teacher.

Sixteen Native Masters.

SANSCRIT DEPARTMENT.

Pundit Hiranand Chaube, Assistant Secretary and Professor of Poetry.

Fourteen Pundits.
Moulavi Muhamud Musa, 1st Arabic Teacher.
„ Wajed Ali, 2d Persian Teacher.
Pundit Bechan Tiwary, Librarian.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN APRIL, 1860.

English Department,	339
Persian ditto,	35
Sanscrit ditto,	109
Total No.....	483

TUITION FEES IN APRIL, 1860.

Entrance Fees,	5	0	0
Schooling Fees,	179	0	0
Total Rupees	184	0	0

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1860.

English Scholarships,	160	8	0
Arabic ditto,	16	0	0
Persian ditto,	13	0	0
Sanscrit ditto,	59	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto,	262	0	0
Total Rupees	510	8	0

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is the higher department of the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day school, established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of parents, anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a thorough education. The pupils are instructed in the doctrines of Christianity as held by the Protestant Churches, but no one is necessarily excluded on account of creed. The Educational department till 1855 was conducted by a

Rector, aided by a staff of masters. In that year a legacy of two lacs and 30,000 Rupees, bequeathed by the late Captain John Doveton, together with the increasing resources of the Institution, enabled the managers to extend it by the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor of the legacy. The classes are conducted by a Principal and two Professors.

In 1858 a sum of 50,000 Rupees of legacy, together with 80,000 Rupees of the ordinary school income was expended in purchasing, for the use of the Institution, the Buildings and Grounds of 41 and 42, Park Street.

Two scholarships, each of the value of 25 Rs. per month, and tenable for 4 years are awarded to the two students who pass highest in the University Entrance Examination. They are given on the condition that the holder goes up for the Bachelor of Arts degree. They carry with them the privilege of free Education. A gold Medal of the value of 120 Rs. is annually given to the best scholar in the highest class; a medal is also given for the best English Essay on a subject not made known till the time of competition.

Attached to the Institution is a valuable Library containing upwards of 4,000 volumes in the various departments of Literature and Science. It is supported by subscriptions, donations and a monthly grant of Rs. 50 from the funds of the Institution.

The business arrangements are conducted by a Committee, annually chosen from a society of members consisting of 2 classes, 1st, Parents and Guardians, 2nd, Those who subscribe 2 Rs. a month or 300 Rs. at once. The children of the latter have the privilege of being educated free, if their parents die without property sufficient to defray the expense. A general meeting of the Society is held annually on the 1st March.

PATRON.

Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D.

Chairman of Committee of Management.

H. Andrews.

Secretary.

R. H. Hollingbery.

Instructive Staff.

J. W. McCrindle, A.M.,— { Principal and Professor of Classics and Philosophy.

James Burgess, F.E.I.S.— { Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Henry Roberts,— { Tutor for English Literature, History, Physiology, &c.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845 and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation.*—One Boarder and Four Day-Boys are on the Foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarship.*—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian Boys in the school, whether Boarders or Day-Boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver Medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in Books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The subjects of examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta, form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. Here again the subjects appointed to be read, are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. H. Sells (pro tempore).
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable The Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Rev. The Principal of the Bishop's College.

Instructive Staff.

Mr. Boycott, Mr. Brocass, | Mr. Watts, Mr. Leopold, | Mr. DeCruz.
Moonshee,—Nusseroodeen Ahmed.
Pundit,—Girish Chunder.

Free Church Institution.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August 1830 for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the Preparatory school are taught all the ordinary branches of elementary education, English and Bengali, including the facts and principles of the Christian faith.

The teachers and some of the senior students are constituted into a Normal class for special prelections and exercises. In the lower classes, for the last 20 years, there has been introduced a modification of Stow's training system, with gallery, &c.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred belong to the College department.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins' Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month; founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Government Scholarships, of Rs. 10 per month, have been granted to those who most successfully passed the University Entrance Examination.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins' gold medal of Rs. 100 value to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Memorial Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best Essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

MANAGERS AND TEACHERS.

Alexander Duff, D D., LL.D., superintendent; David Ewart, D.D.; Rev. W. C. Fyfe; Mr. A. Thompson, with upwards of 20 assistant Native Teachers and Pundits.

SCHOLARS.

A considerable number are Under-graduates of the Calcutta University; one has obtained the degree of B. A. Of those who have been trained in the Institution, several are now ordained ministers of the gospel; some have proved successful Teachers in Government and other Colleges and schools; some have excelled in the Medical and other departments; some occupy the office of Deputy Magistrates and other influential posts in the general service of Government, and many are honourably employed in connection with Mercantile, Railway, Surveying and other operations of public utility.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude, who, by his will, bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

To give effect to the provisions of General Martin's will in reference to this bequest, the Supreme Court issued a decree, dated October 22nd, 1832, whereby the present Institution was established and distinguished by the name of *La Martiniere*, as directed by the Founder.

Governors.

By this decree, a body of Governors was constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Goverors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Secretary.

Provision is made for the appointment of a paid Secretary.

Foundation Boys.

The decree directs "that the Governors shall, from time to time, select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 30 boys on the establishment of the said school, and that such boys shall be entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the said school." By a subsequent decree, the number of boys on the Foundation was increased to 75. The decree further directs that Boarders and Day-Scholars shall be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and four assistant Masters, together with Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Three Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for one year, one in the College Department of Rs. 25 a month, one in the 1st Class of the school, of Rs. 20, and one in the 2nd Class of Rs. 16.

ACTING GOVERNORS.

The Hon'ble Sir H. Bartle Frere, K.C.B.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
H. B. Harrington, B. C. S.
Colonel J. Hannyngton.
The Rev. J. C. Herdman.
Secretary and Medical officer (acting) Dr. Macnamara.

PRINCIPAL.

Vacant.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

J. Thurlow. S. E. J. Clarke.
J. Davis. J. Bell.
Drawing Master, M. De La Hogue.
Music Master, L. Emanuel.
Pundit, Ram Narain.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen Class rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society, by voluntary contributions, and by a fee of four annas levied on each scholar. The number of scholars usually in the Institution is about 400. A Branch School at Behala has an attendance of 170.

The object aimed at is to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Physical Science; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a Theological class for training Christian Natives for Missionary work.

PRESENT STAFF.

Rev. Ed. Storrow, Principal.
Rev. W. Johnson.
A. H. Joyce.
E. Johnson.
Eleven Native teachers and one Pundit.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy, in the year 1836, during the Government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expenses, these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15-0 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10-0 in the highest.

The only endowment connected with it is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at the time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy, to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called. 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may establish."

The Colombo Academy was for many years the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

List of Principals.

1836.—Rev. Joseph Morel.
1838.—Rev. John Foresby Harlow, A.M.
1842.—Rev. Bancroft Booke, A.B., T.C.D.

Present Staff.

Principal.

Rev. Bancroft Booke, A.B., T.C.D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.
Walter Joseph Lendall, A.B., Cambridge.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1859-60.

ARTS.

President.

The Rev. W. Kay, D. D.

MEMBERS.

Rev. J. Richards.
W. S. Atkinson, M.A.
Rev. K. M Banerjee.
Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter.
Pundit Dwarkanath Bidyaboshun.
Major G Chesney.
R. Boycott.
J. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Rev. W. S. Mackay, D.D.
S. B. Partridge, M.D.
R. L. Martin, M.A.

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1860.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Pass Examination.

ENGLISH—POETRY.

1. Sketch the plot of Sir W. Scott's "Marmion." In what does its chief excellency consist?

2 And why stands Scotland idly now,
Dark Flodden! *on thy airy brow,*
Since England gains *the pass* the while,
And struggles through the deep *defile?*
What checks the fiery soul of James?
Why sits that champion of the dames
Inactive on his steed;
And sees, between him and his land,
Between him and Tweed's southern strand,
His host Lord Surrey lead?
What 'vails the vain knight-errant's *brand?*
O, Douglas, for thy leading wand!
Fierce Randolph, for thy speed!
O for one hour of Wallace *wight,*
Or well-skilled Bruce, to rule the fight,
And cry—"Saint Andrew and our right!"

Another sight had seen that morn,
From Fate's dark book a leaf been torn,
And Flodden had been Bannock-bourne!
The precious hour has passed in vain,
And England's host has gained the plain;
Wheeling their march, and circling still,
Around the base of Flodden-hill.

Explain the allusion in this passage; also, the words in italics.

3. Parse these lines:—

"Another sight had seen that morn,
From Fate's dark book a leaf been torn,
And Flodden had been Bannock-bourne!"

4. Distinguish between Epic and Lyric Poetry; and name the most distinguished ancient and modern Poems in each class.

5. Paraphrase the following passage:—

And all about old stockes and stubs of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leafe was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees;
On which had many wretches hanged beene,
Whose carcasses were scattered on the greene,
And throwne about the cliffs. Arrived there,
That bare-head knight, for dread and dolefull teene,
Would faine have fled, ne durst approchen neare;
But th' other forst him staye, and comforted in feare.

That darksome cave they enter, where they find
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly in his sullein mind;
His griesly lockes long growen and unbound,
Disordered hong about his shoulders round,

And hid his face, through which his hollow eyne
Lookt deadly dull, and stared as astound;
His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and pine,
Were shronke into his iawes, as he did never dine.

6. From what source did Shakspeare draw his knowledge of Julius Cæsar? How does his view differ from the generally received account?

7. Contrast the characters of Brutus and Cassius, and quote the passages which determine you in your opinion of the character of each.

8. In what sense does Shakspeare use the following words:—"factious," "remorse," "addressed," "jealous."

9. What different readings have been proposed in the following passages? Which do you prefer, and why?

(*a.*) I must prevent thee, Cimber,
This couching, and these lowly courtesies,
Might fire the blood of ordinary men,
And turn preordinance and first decree
Into the law of Children.

(*b.*) I dreamt to night that I did feast with Cæsar,
And things unluckily charge my fantasy.

(*c.*) *Cassius.* I am a soldier, I,
Older in practice, abler than yourself
To make conditions.

Brutus. You say you are a better soldier.
Let it appear so; make your vaunting true,
And it shall please me well. For mine own part,
I shall be glad to learn of noble men.

(*d.*) All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar.
He, only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.

10. Explain the force of the following terminations:

ment;	ate;	and give examples.
ist;	ing;	
en;	ard;	
ly;	ish;	

11. How are diminutives formed?

ENGLISH—PROSE.

1. Relate very shortly the chief events in the life of Milton, and give a list of his principal works, chronologically arranged.

2. On what grounds has Milton's language been called a "Babylonish Dialect?" How far do his writings justify the assertion that "he saw Nature through the spectacles of books"?

3. What opinion, prevalent in the age of Milton, is referred to in the following lines:—

> "Unless an age too late or cold
> Climate, or years damp my intended wing"?

With reference to this passage, Johnson remarks:—

"He might still be a giant among the pigmies, the one-eyed monarch of the blind."

Explain this.

4. Explain the following passages fully:—

(*a*) "Which side he took I know not; his descendants inherited no veneration for the White Rose."

(*b*) "He studied in the academy of Paracelsus, and made the universe his favorite volume."

(*c*) "He that runs against Time, has an antagonist not subject to casualties."

(*d*) "He has few thanks to pay his stars that he was born among Englishmen."

(*e*) "He reclaimed his loan by an execution."

(*f*) "Translation, says Dryden, is not so loose as paraphrase, and not so close as metaphrase."

5. "His poetry is first to be considered, of which it must be confessed that he has not often those felicities of diction which give lustre to sentiments, or that vigour of sentiment that animates diction. There is little of ardour, vehemence, or transport; there is very rarely the awfulness of grandeur, and not very often the splendour of elegance. He thinks justly, but he thinks faintly. This is his general character, to which, doubtless, many single passages would furnish exceptions."

Give the substance of this criticism in your own words. To whom does it refer?

6. Relate the history of the production of the English Iliad. Explain the following passage, and state to what it refers:—

"I appeal to the people as my rightful judges, and, while they are not inclined to condemn me, shall not fear the high-flyers at Buttons."

7. Give briefly the substance of Johnson's comparison between Pope and Dryden.

8. According to Johnson, the qualities that constitute genius are *invention*, *imagination*, and *judgment*. Explain what he means by each of these terms.

9. Distinguish between a *simile* and a *metaphor*. State the requisites for a perfect poetical simile according to Johnson; and explain his remark that "a simile is said to be a short episode." Point out the faults of the following passage:—

"I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a nobler strain."

10. In the following passages, explain the meanings of the words in italics, and give their derivations :—

(*a*) "In his academical studies he was either not diligent, or not *happy*."

(*b*) "A proposal for correcting, improving, and *ascertaining* the English Tongue."

(*c*) "His *literature* was unquestionably great."

Also, derive and explain the words, *pedantry*, *egregious*, *paradox*, *person*, *fraught*, *university*, *critic*, *comic*.

LATIN—POETRY.

1. Where, and under what consuls, and in what year of the world was Virgil born? Who and of what sect was his preceptor? Where and when did he die and where was he buried? Quote the epitaph which he is said to have written on himself.

2. Translate :—

Tuque adeô, quem mox quæ sint habitura Deorum
Concilia, incertum est: urbisne invisere, Cæsar,
Terarumque velis curam, et te maximus orbis
Auctorem frugum, tempestatumque potentem
Accipiat, cingens maternâ tempora myrto:
An deus immensi venias maris, ac tua nautæ
Numina sola colant: tibi serviat ultima Thule,
Teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis.

What is the subject of this Georgic (1) and mention the different times for *sowing* the different kinds of grain according to Virgil? Who is the Cæsar mentioned in this passage.

Where is Thule? parse "immensi" and "tibi."

3. Illa seges demum votis respondet avari
Agricolæ, bis quæ solem, bis frigora sensit.

Give an account of the Roman method of ploughing, explaining bis quæ solem, &c.

4. Translate :—

Multi ante occasum Maiæ cœpere : sed illos
Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis.
Si vero viciamque seres, vilemque faselum,
Nec Pelusiacæ curam aspernabere lentis ;
Haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Bootes :
Incipe, et ad medias sementem extende pruinas.

Who was Maia ? parse "cœpere" and "aspernabere." What other verbs are conjugated like cœpi ? Where is Pelusium ? In what month did Bootes set ?

5. What season of the year do the following lines respectively express ?

(*a*) Subipsum Arcturum. ..... .

(*b*) Primis extemplo a mensibus anni. . .. .

(*c*) Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantidis abscondantur.

(*d*) Candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum
Taurus et averso cedens canis occidit astro.

6. Translate :—

Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine pila :
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit innanes,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris.

What is the etymology of *scilicet* and *agricola.*

Parse molitus, exesa, ossa, effossis. Why is the epithet *incurvo* applied to the plough ?

7. Numque aliæ nullis hominum cogentibus ipsæ
Sponte sua veniunt ....
Pars autem posito surgunt de semine.

Point out the distinction intended by the poet between "sponte sua" and "posito de semine."

8. An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor:
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernis.

Give some account of the public works here mentioned. By whom were they conducted, for what purpose, and at what times?

9. Describe the oscilla and the effects expected to be produced by them. Give some account of the festivals in honor of Bacchus.

Which of them was most probably alluded to in this Georgic?

10. Give the etymology of the words aruspex, almus, armentum, crepusculum, cespes, hostia, locuples, pecunia, pistor.

LATIN—PROSE.

1. What is meant by the process called *Divinatio?* Relate the circumstances which rendered such a process necessary in the case of Verres.

2. Translate into English—

Nuper quum in P. Gabinium vir fortissimus et innocentissimus L. Piso delationem nominis postularet, et contra Q. Caecilius peteret isque se veteres inimicitias jam diu susceptas persequi diceret, quum auctoritas et dignitas Pisonis valebat plurimum, tum illa erat causa justissima, quod eum sibi Achaei patronum adoptarant. Etenim quum lex ipsa de pecuniis repetundis sociorum atque amicorum populi Romani patrona sit, iniquum est non eum legis judiciique

actorem idoneum maxime putari quem actorem causae suae socii defensoremque fortunarum suarum potissimum esse voluerunt. An quod ad commemorandum est honestius, id ad probandum non multo vid eri debet aequius ? Utra igitur est splendidior, utra illustrior commemoratio ? Accusavi eum cui quaestor fueram, quicum me sors consuetudoque majorum, quicum me deorum hominumque judicium conjunxerat ? an, Accusavi rogatu sociorum atque amicorum ; delectus sum ab universa provincia qui ejus jura fortunasque defenderem ? Dubitare quisquam potest quin honestius sit eorum causa apud quos quaestor fueris quam eum cujus quaestor fueris accusare ?

3. Give a concise account of the constitution and procedure of the Courts called *Quæstiones Perpetuæ*. From what class were the *Judices* first chosen ? Mention, with dates, the changes in the Judicial order introduced by the laws of C. Gracchus, of Sylla, and of Cotta. Under which of these laws was the Court constituted for the trial of Verres ?

4. Translate into English, adding short explanatory notes where necessary,—

Cognoscet ex me populus Romanus quid sit quamobrem, quum equester ordo judicaret annos prope quinquaginta continuos, nullo judice equite Romano judicante ne tenuissima quidem suspicio acceptae pecuniae ob rem judicandam constituta sit ; quid sit quod judiciis ad senatorium ordinem translatis sublataque populi Romani in unumquemque nostrum potestate Q. Calidius damnatus dixerit, minoris HS tricies praetorium hominem honeste non posse damnari ; quid sit quod, P. Septimio senatore damnato, Q. Hortensio praetore, de pecuniis repetundis, lis aestimata sit eo nomine quod ille ob rem judicandam pecuniam accepisset ; quod in C. Herennio, quod in C. Popillio, senatoribus, qui ambo peculatus damnati sunt ; quod in M. Atilio, qui de majestate

damnatus est, hoc planum factum est, eos pecuniam ob rem judicandam accepisse; quod inventi sunt senatores qui, C. Verre praetore urbano sortiente, exirent in eum reum quem incognita causa condemnarent; quod inventus est senator, qui quum judex esset, in eodem judicio et ab reo pecuniam acciperet quam judicibus divideret, et ab accusatore ut reum damnaret?

What is the object of this part of the argument?

5. Describe the nature of the offences called *Repetundæ*, *Peculatus*, *Majestas*, *and Ambitus*.

6. Explain the meaning of the expressions *diem dicere*, *judicum rejectio*, *ampliatio*, *comperendinatio*, *litis æstimatio*.

7. Translate and explain—

"Impetrat a senatu ut dies sibi prorogaretur, quod tabulas suas ab accusatoribus Dolabellæ obsignatas diceret, proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet."

8. Translate—

"Ostendam in ædibus privatis, longa difficilique vectura, columnas singulas, ad impluvium HS quadragenis millibus non minus magnas locatas."

What is the *impluvium*? Explain the meaning of *HS quadragenis millibus*, and give the amount in Rupees.

9. Distinguish between *nummus* and *pecunia*; *facinus*, *crimen*, and *culpa*; *furtum* and *latrocinium*; *similis tui* and *similis tibi*; *lædere alicui* and *injuriam alicui facere*; *simulare* and *dissimulare*.

10. Translate into Latin

The public administration was at this time, in every branch of it, most infamously corrupt; the great, exhausted by their luxury and vice, made no other use of their governments than to enrich themselves by the spoils of the foreign provinces. Their business was to extort money abroad, that they might purchase offices at home, and to plunder the allies in order to corrupt the citizens.

BENGALEE.—PROSE.

Pooroos Porikhya.

লাস্য দর্শনে পরমেশ্বরী সন্তুষ্টা হন, এবং তাণ্ডব দর্শনেতে পরমেশ্বর সন্তুষ্ট হন। নৃত্য দর্শনেতে ঈশ্বরের সন্তোষ হয়, এবং মনুষ্যেরও সন্তোষ হয়, এই প্রযুক্ত নৃত্য অদৃষ্টফলক এবং দৃষ্টফলক হয়, আর নৃত্য বিদ্যা ধ্বনিসমূহের লীলারূপা এবং সুধি লোকের ধৈর্য্যরূপা ও স্বচ্ছন্দ চিত্ত যে পুরুষ সকল তাহাদিগের অভ্যাস যোগ্যা, আর সকল জীবের চিত্ত স্থির করে, আর যোগীদিগের সংসার বাসনার বিরতি করে ও কাব্য রসেতে রসিক যে পুরুষেরা তাহাদের প্রীতি জন্মায় এবং কবিতাকর্ত্তা পণ্ডিতদিগের নূতন২ কীর্ত্তি প্রকাশ করে অতএব নৃত্য বিদ্যা বিশ্বের উপকার করে।

(1.) Explain the passage from নৃত্য দর্শনেতে to স্থির করে।

(2.) Show the distinction between লাস্য and তাণ্ডব. What is meant by কাব্যরস?

(3.) Give the sense of the following passage in other words :—

অপর ভোগ্য বস্তুর একবার ভোগ করিয়াও যে লোকের পিপাসা নিবৃত্তি না হয় তাহার সেই তৃষ্ণারূপ যে প্রাণান্তক রোগ সেই রোগের চিকিৎসাও হয় না অতএব আর সুখেচ্ছা কিম্বা রাজ্য বাসনা করিব না।

(4.) Distinguish the meanings of the following pairs of words :—দয়া দাক্ষিণ্য, মদ মাৎসর্য্য, সুখ স্বচ্ছন্দ।

(5.) Give the common acceptation of the following words —has it any relation to their etymology ?—সহকার, কুমুদ, কৃষ্ণসার, গোকুল, সুমনঃ।

(6.) What are the verbal nouns, past participles, and nouns of agency of the following roots হন, গৈ, পচ, শ্বস, কৃষ, মা, রঞ্জ ?

(7.) Give examples of different classes of masculine nouns, which have the termination ঈ in the feminine.

(8.) Point out the variation of meaning in the same preposition-prefixes in the following sets of words বিরাগ বিবাদ, উপগুরু উপস্থিতি, প্রত্যাশা প্রতিপক্ষ।

(9.) What adjectives may be formed from the following nouns মোহ, প্রমাদ, বৃদ্ধি ?

(10.) Translate the following passage into Bengalee :—

Selim took possession of the government immediately on his father's death, and assumed the title of Jehanghir (Conqueror of the World).

He found the whole of his dominions on the north of the Nerbudda in a state of as great tranquillity as could be expected in so extensive an empire. The rebellion of Osman continued in Bengal, but was confined to part of that province. The contest with the Rana of Oudipur was a foreign war, and the success, though not complete, was on the side of the Emperor.

Jehanghir's first measures were of a much more benevolent and judicious character than might have been expected of him. He confirmed most of his father's old officers in their stations ; and issued edicts, remitting some vexatious duties which had survived Akbar's reforms, forbidding the bales of merchants to be opened by persons in authority without their free consent, directing that no soldiers or servants of the State should quarter themselves on private houses, abolishing the punishment of cutting off ears and noses, and

introducing other salutary regulations. Notwithstanding his own notorious habits, he strictly forbade the use of wine, and regulated that of opium; subjecting all offenders against his rules to severe punishment.

BENGALEE—POETRY.

MAHABHARAT.

ওহে প্রভু কৃপাসিন্ধু, অনাথ জনার বন্ধু,
অখিলের বিপদ ভঞ্জন।
এসব সভার মাঝে, ইথে নিবারহ লাজে,
তোমা বিনা নাহি অন্য জন॥
যে প্রভু পালিতে সৃষ্টি, সংহার করিতে শৃষ্টি,
পুনঃ২ হও অবতার।
তাঁহার চরণ ছায়া, সুপিনু আমার কায়া,
অনাথার কর প্রতিকার॥
বিষদন্তি খরক্রোধে, ভুজঙ্গ দন্তির রদে,
যেই প্রভু রাখিলা প্রহ্লাদে।
তাঁহার চরণ যুগে, দ্রৌপদী শরণ মাগে,
রক্ষা কর বিষম প্রমাদে॥
যাঁহার উজ্জ্বল চক্র, কাটিয়া মস্তক নক্র,
নিস্তার করিলা গজরাজ।
বল করে দুরাশয়ে, শরণ নিলাম ভয়ে,
তাঁহার চরণ পদ্মমাঝ॥
যেই প্রভু ঈষদক্ষে, কৃপায় সংসার রক্ষে,
নাচয়ে যে ফণাধর মুণ্ডে।
তাঁহার চরণ রঙ্গ, সুপিনু আমার অঙ্গ,
রাখ প্রভু বলে কুরুদণ্ডে॥

যে প্রভু কপটে ছলি, পাতালে লইল বলি,
নির্ভয় করিয়া শচীপতি।
যাঁহার ত্রিপাদ পদ্ম, ত্রিপথ গামিনী সদ্ম,
তাহা বিনা নাহি মোর গতি॥

(1.) Explain the lines from যেই প্রভু ঈষদক্ষে to the end.

(2.) Give an appropriate substitute for ঈষদক্ষে।

(3.) Give the meaning of the following words শরণ, নক্র, রদ, দন্তী, ঋষ্টি।

(4.) In what cases are বলে, পাতালে, কুরুদণ্ডে, লাজে?

(5.) Point out the সমাস in কৃপাসিন্ধু, দুরাশয়, ত্রিপাদপদ্ম, ত্রিপথগামিনী সদ্ম।

(6.) Give synonyms of সখী, বশ, ধৃষ্ট, উপায়ন, রিক্ত, উপেক্ষা, and opposites of প্রবীণ, অনুরাগ, কপট, বিনীত, কৃতজ্ঞ, ব্যাধি, উন্মীলন।

(7.) Give the rule with examples for the adjective affixes বান্ and মান্।

(8.) Can you put the words in the following lines in the same order in which they stand in the text book?

উত্তম সাবিত্রী দেব কহিল কহিলা
জন্মিবে আপনি শত বর পুত্র দিলা॥
বাক্য কে অলঙ্ঘ্য পারে তোমার লঙ্ঘিতে।
সত্যবান পুত্র আমার হইবে হইতে॥

(9.) Turn the following lines into Prose:—

দেখ দ্বিজ মনসিজ জিনিয়া মূরতি।
পদ্মপত্র যুগ্মনেত্র পরশয়ে শ্রুতি॥
অনুপম তনু শ্যাম নীলোৎপল আভা।
মুখরুচি কত শুচি করিয়াছে শোভা॥
সিংহগ্রীব বন্ধুজীব অধরের তুল।
খগরাজ পায় লাজ নাসিকা অতুল॥

দেখ চারু যুগ্মভুরু ললাট প্রসর।
কি:ম্বানন্দ গতিমন্দ মত্ত করিবর॥
ভুজযুগে নিন্দে নাগে আজানুলম্বিত।
করি কর যুগবর জানু সুবলিত॥
মহাবীর্য্য যেন সূর্য্য জলদে আবৃত।
অগ্নি অংশু যেন পাংশু জালে আচ্ছাদিত॥

(10.) Translate the following passage into English :—

মহারাজ বীর বিক্রমাদিত্য যৎকালে উজ্জয়িনী নগরে রাজ্য করেন, সেই সময় প্লক্ষদ্বীপে জয়শেখর নামা এক রাজা ছিলেন। তিনি এক দিন অমাত্য মিত্র সমভিব্যাহারে আপনার রাজ সভায় অধ্যাসীন হইয়াছেন, ইত্যবসরে দেশান্তর হইতে আগত এক জন ভট্ট তাঁহার সভায় প্রবিষ্ট হইয়া রাজা বিক্রমাদিত্যের যশোবর্ণন পুরঃসর কহিল মহারাজ এই মহীমণ্ডলে বহু২ রাজা স্ব২ রাজ্য মধ্যে বিরাজ করিতেছেন বটে, কিন্তু সকল গুণনিধান সর্ব্ব-লোক সমাশ্রয় মহানুভব বীর বিক্রমাদিত্যের তুল্য নরপতি কুত্রাপি দৃষ্ট হইল না। নৃপতিদিগের পরকীয় সমৃদ্ধিতে প্রায় ঈর্ষ্যা জন্মে এবং রাজনীতিরও ঐ রূপ অভিপ্রায়, যেহেতু তাহাতে জিগীষু নরপতিরই ভূরি২ প্রশংসা আছে সুতরাং বীর বিক্রমাদিত্যের গুণবত্তার কথা শুনিয়া জয়-শেখর তত্তুল্য হইবার নিমিত্ত অধৈর্য্য হইলেন এবং কি উপায়ে কৃতকার্য্য হইবেন নানা প্রকারে অনুসন্ধান করিতে লাগিলেন। শৌর্য্য প্রকাশ দ্বারা বিক্রমাদিত্যকে পরাজয় করিয়া তদীয় যশঃ শশাঙ্কে কলঙ্কার্পণ করি প্রথমতঃ এই-রূপ অধ্যবসায় হইল কিন্তু তাহাতে কৃতকার্য্য হইবার সম্ভাবনা কি? বিক্রমাদিত্যের পরাক্রমের বৃত্তান্ত অবগত হইয়া আপনিই যুদ্ধের উদ্যোগ পরিত্যাগ করিলেন।

PERSIAN—POETRY.

SECUNDER NAMEH.

1. Give some account of the different stories in the Secunder Nameh concerning the birth of Alexander the Great.

سخن سنجي آمد ترا زو بدست درست زر اندوده را مي شكست
تصرف دران سكه نگذاشتم كزان سيم در زر خبر داشتم
گر انگشت من حرف گيري كند ندانم كسي كو دبيري كند
ولي چون قوي دست شد پشت من نشد حرف گير كس انگشت من
نه بينم بد خواهي اندر كسي كه من نيز بد خواه دارم بسي
ره من همه زهر نوشيدن ست هنر جستن و عيب پوشيدنست
بدان ره كه خود را نمودم نخست قدم داشتم تا باخر درست
دباغت چنان دادم اين چرم را كه بر تا بد آسيب و آزرم را
چنان خواهم از پاك پروردگار كزين ره نكردم سرانجام كار
گذارايي نقش گذارش پذير كه نقش ازگذارش ندارد گزير
چنين نقش بندد كه چون شاه روم بهملك جهان نقش بر زد چو موم
ولايت ز عدلش پر آوازه شد بدو تاج و تخت پدر تازه شد

2. Translate into English the first eight couplets in the above extract from سخن سنجي to و ازرم را

3. Give the proper meaning of حرف تصرف and پذير چرم and بد خواه

4. Has the word نقش which occurs several times in the above extract, precisely the same meaning throughout?

5. What country did the Persians mean by روم and who was the شاه روم of the above passage?

6. Derive گذارش گزير and گذارايي

درافتاد دارا ازان زخم تیز زگیتي برآمد یکي رست خیز
درخت کیاني درآمد بخاک به غلطید در خون تن زخم ناک
برنجد تن نازک از درد و داغ چه خویشي بود باد را با چراغ

سلیماني افتاد در پای مور همان پشهٔ گردند بر پیل زور
ببازوي بهمن بر اسوده مار زروئین دژ افتاد اسفندیار
بهار فریدون و گل زار جم بباد خزان گشت تاراج غم
نسب نامهٔ دولت کی قباد ورق بر ورق برده هر سوی باد

7. Point out the historical and mythical characters named in these lines, and explain the allusions.

8. Explain چه خویشي بود باد را باچراغ and give the meaning of رست خیز

9. Paraphrase the following lines in prose :—

توای پهلوان کامدي سوی من نگهدار پهلو ز پهلوی من
سر سروران را رها کن زدست تومشکن که مارا جهان‌خودشکست
زمین را منم تاج و تارک نشین ملرزان مرا تا نلرزد زمین
رها کن که خواب خوشم‌مي‌برد زمین اب و چرخ اتشم مي برد

10. What does the transitive verb برد at the end of the last two verses govern in each of those verses ?

11. What is the import of the affixes ناک and گي ? Are they affixed to substantives or adjectives ?

PERSIAN—PROSE.

Abul Fuzl's Letters.

1. Translate the following lines into English :—

ایزد جهان آرای را ستایش و آفرین که نزهت گاه عالم را به
فروغ آگهي مردم پذیرای نور گردانید و این شگرف انجمن را

بلوامع داد دهي فرمانروايان و الا شكوه آسودگي كرامت فرمود آئين آگاه دلان بيدار بخت آن تواند بود كه شناسای مهين بخشش های الهي‌شده سجود نيايش بدرگاه داور بی همال نمايند و نگزيدگي انديشه و سنجيدگي كردار سپاس گذاري را اساس نهند و سر آمد كار های شايسته آنكه چراغ قدرداني افروخته باندازهٔ آن دوستي و خير سگالي بجا آورند بنابر ان چشم داشت ازان بقاوهٔ دودمان غز و علا و عضادهٔ خاندان مجد و اعتلاء آن است كه نظر بر وفور عنايت ايزدي كه در بارهٔ اين نيازمند عتبهٔ كبرياست سلاطين روزگار و اورنگ نشينان زمان سلسلهٔ جنبان مصادقت و يك جهتي شده همواره بارسال رسل و رسايل بهجت پيرای خاطر مقدس مي كردند ان گوهر اكليل سعادت باوجود چندين روابط بيشتر از همه طريق مراسلات كشاده چهرهٔ ارای خوب كرداري شوند *

2. Give the etymology and literal meaning of بنابران and سرامد and داور اعتلاء عضادة

3. What is meant by افرين and سلسلة ? Has the former word any other meaning than that in the text ?

4. Point out the nouns that are plural in the above extract and give their singulars.

5. Derive the following substantives اسودگي ارای اگاهي كردار گزيدگي شناسای

6. Compare مه and كه

7. Translate the following English passage into Persian, and the Persian into English :—

Lahore, though so closely contiguous to the Ghiznian territory, had continued independent during thirty years of Mahmoud's reign ; but on the death of Anundpal, he determined upon a vigorous effort to obtain possession of this important key of India. Accordingly, having assembled

an immense force, he marched towards the metropolis ; when the young prince, unable to face so great an armament, abandoned the city and neighbouring territory, and sought refuge in Ajmere. Lahore was thus attached to the Ghiznian monarchy.

شخصی پیش یك نویسنده رفت و گفت خطی بنویس گفت پای من
درد میکند آن شخص گفت ترا جائی فرستادن نمیخواهم که
چنین عذر میکنی جواب داد که این سخن تو راست است لیکن
هرگاه که برائے کسی خط می نویسم طلبیده می شوم برای خواندن
آن زبرا که دیگر شخص خط من خواندن نمیتواند

URDU—POETRY.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

فلك پہ سبعۂ سیارہ تا قیام جہان
پھرا کریں تیري مرضي شریف کے همراہ
بسان پر تو خورشید اسمان پہ رہے
تیرے چراغ سے روشن همیشہ مشعل ماہ
سجود در سے ترے بہرہ ور هوں اهل زمین
رہے رکوع میں تا قامت سپہر دو تاہ
بسان رشتے کے دانوں میں سبحہ کے هوے
تري ولا کو رہے اسطرح دلوں میں راہ
یہ نام پاك کہ کہتے هیں جسکو عالم گیر
خدا همیشہ رکھے زیب و زینت افواہ
بچا هی تجکو سلیمان جلال گر کہہ
کہ هی وزیر کا تیرے خطاب اصف جاہ

علو مرتبه تیرا نظر کرے جو کوئي
رهے فلک هي کو اُسکي نرنگ شمع نگاه
شها نسب جو ترا افتاب کو پهچا
هو اسمان ے بهدکي هی اسمان نه کلاه
نهین کلف یهه فلک سیرکا تیرے لیکر
بعل مین عاشیه اپنے چلا کرے هی ماه

2 Who was Alumgir? Had he any other name?—What historical allusion is there in the distich begmning with نجا هی تجکو ?

3 Give the etymology and literal meaning of سیاره قیام بهره‌ورخورشید هم راه فلک سیر

4 What do you understand by سپهر دوتاه and بهر اسمان Point out the nouns that are plural in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th distichs, and give their singulars

5 Turn the following lines into prose, using as many of your own words as you can.—

اُلو نصیبون سے ایک هاتهه اُسے لگ گیا
سوچ کے دلمیں کہا ندے کو دیجئے دعا
باندهے اُسے پایزے سر کو بهلائي کلاه
هاتهه پر رکهه کر چلا کہتا هوا وه واه
اور کیا هاتهه سے ندئے کي عمدا گدار
دیکهه کے اُلو لیا ندئے نے اُسکو پکار
هنسکے لگا پوچهنے کي هی حي یهه جانور
برمکها هم سے کہو لے چلے اِسکو کدهر
خوش هو تب اُنّے کہا سب اسے کہتے هیں نار
جسپه کرم هو اسے نحشے اِسے بے نیار
شاه و امیر و وزیر کهیلین هین اُسے شکار
قیمت و قدر اسکي هی سکڑون سے تا هزار

سنکے کہا بے نے مرگ ھی یہہ اپنے بھاون
سانچ کہو پرمکھا باچ اسي کا ھی ناؤن
اُنے کہا ساہ جي تم سے مجھے جھوٹ بول
فایدہ کیا ھوئیگا جھٹ سے کچھہ دو گے تول

6. Which are nominatives to لگ گیا and دیجئے ?

7. What is the literal meaning of عمدا—What number is it ?

8. Distinguish between ساہ and شاہ

9. Point out the words in the above extracts, of which the natural spelling has been somewhat altered under the license of poetry. Is باچ rightly spelt in the 7th distich ? If not, how do you justify its use ?

کہا میں اج یہہ سودا سے کیون تو ڈاوانڈوں
پھرے ھی جا کہین نوکر ھو لیکے گھوڑا مول
لگا وہ کہنے تب اُسکے جواب مین دو بول
اگرکہون مین توسمجھے گا توکہ ھی یہہ ٹھٹھول
(a) بتا کہ نوکري بکتي ھی ڈھیربون یا تول

سپاھی رکھتے ھین نوکر امیر دولت مند
سو امد اُنکي تو جاگیر سے ھوئي ھی بند
کیا ھی ملك کو مدت سے سرکشون نے پسند
(b) جو ایك شخص ھی بائیس صوبے کا خاوند
(b) رھي نہ اُسکے تصرف مین فوجداري کول

نہ صرف خاص میں امد نہ خالصہ جاري
سپاھي تا متصدي سبھون کو بے کاري
(a) اب اکے دفترتن کي مین کیا کہون خواري

سوال دستخطي پهاڑ کر کے پنساري
(a) کسي کو انولے دے باندهکر کسي کو کتّول

10. Explain the humour in the verses marked *(a)* and the antitheses in the verses *(b)*.

11. Give the meaning of the sentence کیا هی ملک کو سر and of the words صرف خالصا and دفتر تن کشون نے پسد

URDU—PROSE.

1. Translate the following extract into English :—

سوداگر بچے نے دیکها که مکان عالي شان لائق پادشاهون یا امیرون کے هی * لب نهر فرش چاندني کا بچها هی — اور مسند کے روبرو اسباب عیش کا چدا هی * کئے کي صندلي بهي اُسي جگهه بچهائي — اور خواجه سوداگر بچے کو لیکر بیٹها — بے تکلف تواضع شراب کي کي — دونون پینے لگے * جب سرخوش هوئے تب خواجه نے کهانا مانگا — دسترخوان بچها اور دنیا کي نعمت چني گئي * پهلے ایك لنگری مین کهانا لیکر سرپوش طلائي ڈهانپ کر کئے کے واسطے لیگئے — اور ایك دسترخوان زر بفت کا بچهاکر اُس کے آگے دهر دي * کتا صندلي سے نیچے اُتر جتنا چاها اُتنا کهایا — اور سونے کي لگن مین پاني پیا — پهر چوکي پر جا بیٹها * غلامون نے رومال سے هاتهه منهه اُس کا پاک کیا — پهر اُس طباق اور لگن کو غلام پنجرے کے نزدیك لے گئے — اور خواجه سے کنجي مانگ کر قفل قفس کا کهولا *

2. یه لونڈي وهي گنهگار هی جو غضب سلطاني کے باعث اس جنگل میں پهنچي What part of speech is سلطاني and how would you point the several letters in غضب ?

3. Point the final letter of دولت and give the meaning of زوال in the following sentence :—

پس دولت خدا داد هر گز زوال نہین ہوتا

4. Explain the following sentence :—

اگر یہ خدمت تجھہ سے سرانجام ہوئي تو جتني توقع تجھ
منظور ہی اس سے زیادہ غور پرداخت کي جائیگي *

5. Give the etymology and literal meaning of خدا داد
توالد جنم پتري هم درد هم راز توجه مطلع گرفتار جگرسوز

6. Distinguish between هنر and علم—سخاوت and شجاعت
and سر—صدر and شتر—شوق and شوخ—حسب and نسب
and والد ولاد—ناظرہ and ناظر نظر—ناصر and نصر
—also between and مولد

7. Who were Hatem and Rustam, and what were they famed for ?

8. Give the plurals of نعمت حکیم عالم علم and turn the following nouns into adjectives حسد عدل صبر لطف

9. Translate the following Urdu passage into English, and the English into Urdu :—

بادشاہ اُس زاهد کي نصیحت سے محظوظ هوا * لوگون کي
خوشامد سے پرهیز کرنے لگا * همیشه اُسکي صحبت میں جاکر
نصیحت کي باتین سنتا * ایك دن اُسي زاهد کے پاس بیٹھا
تها — اچانك ایك گروہ داد خواهون کا آکر فریاد کرنے لگا *
بادشاہ کے حکم سے زاهد نے اُن کو بلاکر احوال پوچها اور داناؤں
کے نزدیك جو جسکے حال کے مناسب تها بادشاہ سے کہا * بادشاہ
کو زاهد کي معامله رسي اور مقدمه فهمي خوش آئي اور اُس
سے اِلتماس کي که کبهي کبهي مقدمه آپ کے حضور پہچا
کرے * زاهد نے نیك نیتي سے قبول کیا * عاجزوں کے کام میں
سعي کرنے لگا اور کمال توجه سے اُنکي نالش سنّے *

Lahore, though so closely contiguous to the Ghiznian territory, had continued independent during thirty years of Mahmoud's reign: but on the death of Anundpal, he determined upon a vigorous effort to obtain possession of this important key of India. Accordingly, having assembled an immense force, he marched towards the metropolis; when the young prince, unable to face so great an armament, abandoned the city and neighbouring territory, and sought refuge in Ajmere. Lahore was thus attached to the Ghiznian monarchy.

SANSCRIT—POETRY.

Kiratarjuniya.

वपुषा परमेण भूधराणामध सम्भाव्यपराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमास्य विलोकयाञ्चकार स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेन्द्रसूनुः ॥ १ ॥
स्फुटवज्रसटोन्नतिः सदूरादभिधावन्नबधीरितान्यसत्त्वः ।
जयमिच्छति तस्य जातशङ्के मनसीमं मुहुरादधे वितर्कं ॥ २ ॥
घनपोत्रविदीर्णशालमूलो निविडस्कन्धनिकाषरुग्णवप्रः ।
अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां समरायेव समाजुहूषमाणः ॥ ३ ॥
न मृगः खलु कोप्ययं जिघांसुः स्खलति ह्यत्र मृषा तथा मनो मे ।
विमलं कलुषीभवच्च चेतः कथयत्येव हितैषिणां रिपुं वा ॥ ४ ॥
मुनिरस्मि निरागसः कुतो मे भयमित्येष न भूतयेऽभिमानः ।
परहृद्विषु वज्रमत्सराणां किमिव ह्यस्ति दुरात्मनामसह्यं ॥ ५ ॥
दनुजः खिदयं क्षपाचरो वा वनजे नेति बलं बतास्ति सत्त्वे ।
अभिभूय तथा हि मेघनीलः सकलं कम्पयतीव शैलराजं ॥ ६ ॥

युधाजिद्भरतौ दशरथमुपसृत्य, देव ! श्रूयतां यदेकायनीभूय प्रकृतयस्त्वां विज्ञापयन्ति[1]।

त्वय्यास्थाता यस्तवायं तनूजस्तेनाद्यैव स्वामिनस्ते प्रसादात्।
राजन्यैरामभद्रेण राज्ञा लब्धास्तेमाः पूर्णकामाश्चराम ॥ १ ॥

दशः। सखे जनक ?

प्रिये कल्याणकामाभिः प्रजाभिस्त्वोदिता वयं।
किन्तु रामप्रियौ नेह मैचावरुणकौशिकौ ॥ २ ॥

। परोक्षे सुकृतं कर्म्म तयोः प्रीतिं करिष्यति।
मन्त्रज्ञो वामदेवस्तु भगवानास्त एव हि ॥ ३ ॥

दशः। यद्येवं। तदयमेव जामदग्न्यविजयमहोत्सवः प्रत्यतामभिषेकमहोत्सवेन।

रामः। इदमिदानीं कथं।

दशः। सुमन्त्र संनिधाप्यन्तामाभिषेचनिकाः सम्भाराः। यश्च येनार्थी स तेन पर्याप्तकामः कर्त्तव्यः।

रामः। उपसृत्य प्रणम्य च, अहं तावदर्थी।

दशः। वत्स केन।

रामः। योऽसौ वरद्वयन्यासस्तं त्वां माताद्य मध्यमा।
याचेऽहं नाथ ते तात तत्प्रसादार्थिनो वयं ॥ ४ ॥

दशः। सत्यसन्धाहि रघवः किं वत्स विचिकित्ससे।
त्वयि दूतेहि कस्तस्याः प्राणानपि धनायते ॥ ५ ॥

1. Explain the following words :—

परमेण, सम्भाव्यपराक्रमं, स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं Shew that the epithets have been properly applied; and state to which form of समास (samasa) सम्भाव्यपराक्रमं and स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं belong.

2. Paraphrase the following passages :—

स्फुटवद्भ्रसटोन्नतिः सदूरादभिधावन्नवधीरितान्यहत्यः ।
जयमिच्छति तस्य जातशङ्के मनसीमं मुहुरादधे वितर्कं ॥ २ ॥

व्याख्याता यस्त्वयं तनूजस्तेनाद्यैव स्वामिनस्ते प्रसादात् ।
राजन्वत्यो रामभद्रेण राज्ञा लब्धस्तेमाः पूर्णकामाश्चराम ॥
प्रिये कल्याणकामाभिः प्रजाभिस्त्वोदिता वयं ।
किन्तु रामप्रियौ नेह मैत्रावरुणकौशिकौ ॥

सत्यसन्धाहि रघवः किं वत्स विचिकित्ससे ।
त्वयि दूतेहि कस्त्स्याः प्राणानपि धनायते ॥

3. What is the meaning of समरायेव समाजुह्वमाणः? what figure of speech has been employed here?—give the etymology of समाजुह्वमाणः ।

4. Translate the following slokas (श्लोक) into English, or any of the vernacular languages of India :—

न मृगः खलु कोप्ययं जिघांसुः स्खलति ह्यत्र तथा भृशं मनो मे ।
विमलं कलुषीभवच्च चेतः कथयत्येव हितैषिणं रिपुं वा ॥
मुनिरस्मि निरागसः कुतोमे भयमित्येष न भूतयेऽभिमानः ।
परवृद्धिषु वद्धमत्सराणां किमिव ह्यस्ति दुरात्मनामलज्जं ॥

5. What is the force of इव in the following sentence—सकलं कम्पयतीव शैलराजं ?

6. What do you understand by प्रहतयः;—give the meaning and derivation of एकायनीभूय ।

7. परोक्षे सुहृतं कर्म्मेत्यादि । What is the meaning of सुहृतं?

To whom does तयोः refer? Why is the epithet मन्त्रज्ञः applied to Vámadeva (वामदेव)?

8. Explain briefly the following sentence in your own words यद्येवं तदयमेव जामदग्न्य विजयमङ्गोत्सवः प्रसज्यतामभिषेकमङ्गोत्सवेन। What kind of verb is प्रसज्यतां?

9. Parse the following Sloka :—

योऽसौ वरद्वयन्यासस्त्वं मातायं मध्यमा।
यद्येष्टं नाथते तात तत्प्रसादार्थिनो वयं॥

SANSCRIT.

Translate the following passage into English :—

तस्याभिषेकसम्भारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया।
दूषयामास कैकेयी शोकोष्णैः पार्थिवाश्रुभिः॥
सा किलाश्वासिता चण्डी भर्त्रा तत् संश्रुतौ वरौ।
उद्वामेन्द्रसिक्ता भूर्विषममाविवोरगौ॥
तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन रामं प्राव्राजयत् समाः।
द्वितीयेन सुतस्यैच्छत् वैधव्यैकफलां श्रियं॥
स सीतालक्ष्मणसखः सत्यादुरुमलोपयन्।
विवेश दण्डकारण्यं प्रत्येकञ्च सतां मनः॥
राजापि तद्वियोगार्त्तः स्मृत्वा शापं स्वकर्म्मजं।
शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत॥
विप्रोषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं।
रत्नान्वेषणदत्तार्घां द्विषामाभिषतां ययौ॥
अथानघाः प्रकृतयो मातृवन्धुनिवासिनं।
मौलैरानाययामासुर्भरतं स्तम्भिताश्रुभिः॥

Translate the following passage into Sanscrit :—

In the year 1011 he assembled all his troops, and marched against the king of Kanouge. The king did not even attempt resistance; he advanced and tendered his submission to the invader. Kanouge was consequently treated with lenity, and the conqueror remained only three days. After reducing several other places, he received intelligence of a city which afforded the means of gratifying to the utmost his rapacious piety. Mattura, sacred to Krishna, contained shrines eclipsing all others even in this most wealthy region. The conqueror entered it with little opposition, and found its temples the most splendid he had seen, filled with gigantic idols of pure gold, having eyes of rubies.

HINDEE.

Ramayan.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

कनक थार भरि मंगलन्हि कमल करनि लियें मात।
चलीं मुदित परिछन करन पुलक पल्लवित गात॥

धूप धूम नभ मेचक भयऊ।
सावन घन घमंड जनु छयऊ॥
सुर तरु सुमन माल सुर बरषहिं।
मनऊं बलाक अवलि मन करषहिं॥
मंजुल मणिमय बंदनवारा।
मनऊं पाक रिपु चाप संवारा॥
प्रगटहिं दुरहिं अटन्ह पर भामिनि।

चारु चपल जनु दमकहिं दामिनि ॥
दुन्दुभि धुनि घन गरजहिं घोरा।
याचक चातक दादुर मोरा ॥
शुचि सुगंध वऊ बरषहिं बारी।
सुखी सकल ससि पुर नर नारी॥
समय जानि गुरु आयसु दीन्हा।
पुर प्रवेश रघु कुल मणि कीन्हा॥
सुमिरि शंभु गिरिजा गण राजा।
मुदित महीपति सहित समाजा ॥

2. Give the full meaning of the following passages, explaining the popular sentiments and ideas implied in them :—

जाधि सुअन कह हृदय हंसि मुनिहिं हरि अरे सूझ।
अजगव खंडेउ ऊघ जिमि अजहुं न बूझ अबूझ॥

विष्णु चारि भुज बिधि मुख चारी।
बिकट भेष मुख पंच पुरारी॥
अपर देव अस को जग आही।
इहि छबि सखि पटतरिये जही

संपति चकई भरत चक मुनि आय स खेलवार।
तेहि निशि आश्रम पींजरा राखे भा भिनुसार॥

रोम रोम प्रति राजहिं कोटि कोटि ब्रह्मंड।

इकटक सब सोहहिं चकई ओरा।
रामचन्द्र मुख चन्द्र चकोरा॥

जटा मुकुट श्रीसन सुभग उर भुज नयन विशाल।
शरद पर्व बिधु बदन बर लसत खेद कण जाल॥

सदा सोहागिनि रहऊ तुम जब लगि महि अहौ शीस।

निपट निरंकुश निठुर निशंकु।
जेहिं शशी कीन्ह सहज सकलंकु॥
रूख कल्पतरु सागर खारा।
तेइ पठये बन राज कुमारा॥
जाकी सहज श्वास श्रुति चारी।

सो हरि पढ यह कौतुक भारी॥

3. Give the etymology and literal meaning of the following words:—अनूप सहज सुरसरि महिदेव चौथेपन भूसुर भक्तवत्सलता।

4. Give the different meanings of the words:—विधि गिरा हरि।

5. What significations do words for *earth* and *water* obtain when the affixes प and धर are joined to the former, and the affixes ज, द, धर, and धि to the latter?

उपजे यदपि पुलस्त्य कुल पावन अमल अनूप।
तदपि महिसुर श्राप वश भये सकल अघ रूप॥

6. Who was पुलस्त्य?—what is the meaning of महीसुर, and to what mythological story do these lines refer?

7. What mythological legend is alluded to in the following lines : असुर सुरा विष शंकरहिं आपु रमा मणि चारु खारुथ साधक कुटिल तुम सदा कपट व्यवहारु । ?

8. Give the various meanings of the prefixes and affixes in the following words :—विराग विनय उपद्वीप उपकार आगमन आश्रम अपवाद अपहरण मधुप रूप ।

9. Distinguish between the prepositions निर् and नि— give examples.

HINDI.

SABHABILAS.

कैसें निबहै निबलजन करि सबलन सों गैर ।
जैसें बस सागर बिषै करत मगर सों बैर ॥
अपनी पञ्च बिचारकै करतब करियै दौर ।
तेते पांव पसारियै जेती लांबी सौर ॥
पिशुन हस्यौ नर सुजन सों करत बिखास न चूकि ।
जैसें दाध्यौ दुध कौ पोवत छाछहि फूंकि ॥
फेर न हूजै कपट सों जो कीजै ब्यौपार ।
जैसें हांडी काठ की चढ़ै न दुजी बार ॥
करियै सुखकौं होत दुख यह कहौ कौन सयान ।
वा सोने कौं जारिये जासों टूटे कान ॥'

Paraphrase the above lines in prose (Kharibolèe).

II. भज सुआ हरिनाम कि बैठा ताक में ।
दिना चार का रंग मिलेगा खाक में ॥
साहिब बेग संभार काल सों रार है ।
जम के हाथ गुलेल फटका पार है ॥

यह दुनिया बाजीद पलक का पेखना।
यामें बहुत बिकार कहो क्या देखना॥
सब जीवन का जीव जगत आधार है।
पर हां बाजीदा जो न भजै भगवंत कुठी में छार है॥
दो दो दीपक बाल महल में सोवते।
नारी से कर नेह जगत नहीं जीवते॥

a. Explain the line पर हां बाजीदा जो न भजै।

b. Give the meaning of ताक रार गुलल फटका विचार जीवते।

III. जाग लेय हरिनाम कहां लों सोय है।
पर हां बाजीदा चाकी के मुख पड़ौ सु मैदा होय है॥

Explain these lines.

IV. देखत अपनी दृष्ठ खता क्यों खात है।
पर हां बाजीदा लोहे कौ सौ ताव जन्म यह जात है॥

What is the meaning of खता and ताव—From what language is the former word derived?

V. जिनकी सुन सुन हांक महागिर फाटते।
पर हां बाजीदा तिन धर खायौ काल जो इंद्रहि डांटते॥

Give the meaning of both these lines.

VI. Translate the following Hindee passage into English, and the English into Hindee:—

दो कायथ बुद्धिमान लिखे पढ़े किसी ठाम बैठ झगड़ते थे; एक कहता था, कि मनुष उत्तम वरन में जनमने से पंडित चतुर होता है; और दूसरा कहत था, कि अच्छी संगत से। उनका झगड़ना देख किसी भले मानुस ने कहा,

कि इस झगड़ने से तो तुम्हारा झगड़ा न मिटेगा, भला है कि इस वात में किसी को पंच मानो यह वात उन दोनों ने मान ली, और सूरदास जी के पास जाकर दोनों ने अपना २ वाद प्रकाश किया. सुनते ही सूरदास ने उनके उत्तर में यह दोहा पढ़ा.

Lahore, though so closely contiguous to the Ghiznian territory, had continued independent during thirty years of Mahmoud's reign; but on the death of Anundpal, he determined upon a vigorous effort to obtain possession of this important key of India. Accordingly, having assembled an immense force, he marched towards the metropolis; when the young prince, unable to face so great an armament, abandoned the city and neighbouring territory, and sought refuge in Ajmere. Lahore was thus attached to the Ghiznian monarchy.

URYA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କହୁଅଛି, ମଗଧ ଦେଶରେ ଘଣ୍ଟାକର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବୋଲି ପୁଷ୍କରଣୀ ଅଛି, ତହିରେ ଚିରକାଲରୁ ସଙ୍କଟ ବକଟ ନାମରେ ଦୁଇଗୋଟି ହଂସ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି, ସେ ଦୁହିଙ୍କର ମିଶି କମ୍ବୁଗ୍ରୀବ ବୋଲି କଚ୍ଛପ ସେଠାରେ ବାସ କରଥାଏ। ଉବାଦ ଘନକରେ କୈବର୍ତ୍ତମାନେ ସେଠାକୁ ଆସି କହିଲେ, ଏଠାରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଆଜିଦିନ ରହି କାଲି ପ୍ରାତଃକାଲରେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟ କଚ୍ଛପ ସବୁ ମାରିବା। ତାହା ଶୁଣି କଚ୍ଛପ ସେ ଦୁଇ ହଂସଙ୍କୁ କହିଲା, ହେ ମିତ୍ରମାନେ, କୈବର୍ତ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ଶୁଣିଲ ? ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

ଆମ୍ଭର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ କ? ହଂସ ଦୁହେଁ କହିଲେ, ତାହା ଘରେ ଦେଖା ଯିବ, ପ୍ରାଭଃକାଲରେ ଯାହା ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ହେବ ତାହା କରା ଯିବ। କଚ୍ଛପ କହିଲା, ଏମନ୍ତ ନୁହେ, ଯେହେତୁରୁ ଏଠାରେ ମୁ ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ ଦେଖି ଅଛୁ। ବଙ୍ଗ ଲୋକେ ତାହା କହି ଥାନ୍ତି, ଅନାଗତବିଧାତା, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁତ୍ପନ୍ନମତି ଏ ଦୁହେ ସୁଖୀ ହେଲେ, ଆଜ୍ ଯଦ୍ଭବିଷ୍ୟ ନଷ୍ଟ ହେଲା।

2.—Give the meaning of the terms ଫୁଟ୍ଲୋଉପଲ ଅନାଗତବିଧାତା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁତ୍ପନ୍ନମତି ଯଦ୍ଭବିଷ୍ୟ

3.—Give the various meanings of the words ଅର୍ଥ [illegible] ରଣ୍ଡୀ ଧର୍ମ

4.—Distinguish between କୁଲ and କୂଳ and ସମ୍ନ and ଶମ୍ନ ସଙ୍କର and ଶଙ୍କର ସକଳ and ଶକଳ ପ୍ରୀତି and ପ୍ରେତ and between ସର୍ବଶଃ ସର୍ବଶ and ସର୍ବଦା।

5.—Give the masculines of ଋଗ୍ୱେଦୀ ପ୍ରେତ୍ନୀ and ବୁଢ଼ୀ and the feminines of ଭବ ନଗାଚର ଭଦ୍ର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ

6.—Explain fully the author's meaning in the two following sentences: ଯୋଗ୍ୟତାର ଧନ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ହୁଏ ଧନର ଧର୍ମ। ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ବଦ୍ୟା ଯେ ସେ କୁଦ୍ଧ କାଲରେ କେବଲ ହାସ୍ୟର କାରଣ ହୁଏ।

7.—What is the meaning of the words ଅନର୍ଥ and ଧର୍ମ in the following sentences?

ଯୌବନ, ଧନସମ୍ପତ୍ତି, ପ୍ରଭୁତ୍ୱ, ଅବବେକତା, ଏହି ଚାରିଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଏକ ଏକ ଅନର୍ଥର କାରଣ, ତେବେ ଯେଉଁ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଏ ଚତୁଷ୍ଟୟ ମିଳିତ ସେହି ସ୍ଥଳରେ କ ଅନର୍ଥ ହୋଇ ନ ପାରେ।

ନଚେତ୍ କ ଜନ୍ମ ମରଣ ଧର୍ମଶାଳି ଏ ସଂସାରରେ କଏ ଅବା ମର ଧୂନକାର ନ ଜନ୍ମୁଛି?

8.—What significations do words for *earth* and *water*

obtain when the affixes ପ and ଧର are joined to the former and the affixes ଜ ଦ ଧର and ଧି to the latter?

9.—Distinguish between the prepositions ନିଃ and ନି and between the words ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତଃ and ଅନ୍ତ. Give examples.

10.—Classify from the following list of words those which are derived from the same roots: ଉପେକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରବାହ ଅତୀତ ବିଧାତା ଆହତ ସୁଷୁପ୍ତ ହେୟ କ୍ଷୀଣ ବିରାଟ ପରିବ୍ରାଟ ଅନୁଚା ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବିଘ୍ନ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଅରାଜକ ପ୍ରବ୍ରଜ୍ୟା ବିହିତ ଅଉଧାନ ବିହୀନ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ସ୍ୱଧ୍ନ ।

URYA.

1.—Translate the following English passage into Urya and the Urya into English.

These alarms led to communications between the British and the Maratha princes, especially the Peshwa, with a view of ascertaining how far they were inclined to renew the war with Tippu, and various inducements were held out, to encourage them to enter into a confederacy for this object, should it become necessary. This proceeding was considered the more advisable as the Marathas had felt much aggrieved when Lord Cornwallis, departing from the policy of his predecessor, had declined, while at peace with Tippu, to afford any aid to his enemies.

ଏଯାଗି ପୁରୁଷମାନେ ଭିକ୍ଷାମାଗି ଭୋଜନ କରନ୍ତି । ଦିଗମ୍ବର-ମାନେ ଭୂମିରେ ଶୟନ କରନ୍ତି । ଭୂମିରେ ବସନ୍ତି । ଏମନ୍ତ

ଯେଉଁମାନେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ମହେଶ୍ୱର ଯେ ରାଜା। ତାହାଙ୍କର ସମାନ ସଙ୍ଗ ହୋଇଲେହେଁ ନ ଯୋଗାଇ। ସେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ଏମନ୍ତ କହନ୍ତେ ସେ ରାଜଦୂତମାନେ ରାଜା ବୀରବିକ୍ରମ ଦେ[redacted]ଙ୍କୁ କହିଲେ। ସେ ଦୂତଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଶୁଣି ରାଜା ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର[redacted]କୁ ଗଲେ। ସେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ଆପଣାର ମଧ୍ୟ ଜଘରେ ବସି ଅଛନ୍ତି। ରାଜା ସେଠାରେ ଦଣ୍ଡେ ଉରା ହୋଇଲେ।

2.—What cases do the following substantive terminations indicate ଋ ର ରେ

3.—Give four instances of nouns in ଅ and ଉ having and ଈ for their feminine terminations, and two instances of masculines with consonant terminations having ଈ in the feminine.

4.—Give an instance or two of nouns having in the feminine termination, a consonant not found in the masculine.

5.—How are causal verbs formed from simple roots?

6.—How is the infinitive mood formed?

7.—Distinguish between ଅପ୍ରାପ୍ୟ and ଅପ୍ରାପ୍ତ, and ଉଗ୍ର and ଉଙ୍ଗୁର, ହୋଇ and ହୁଅ, ସ୍ଥିତ ସ୍ଥାପିତ and ସ୍ଥାବର, ଗମନ ଗନ୍ତବ୍ୟ and ଗତ, ଦେସ୍ୟ and ଦାନ, ଦାତା and ଦାତବ୍ୟ ବଜ୍ଞାନ and ବଜ୍ଞାପନ ମୂକ and ମୁମୂର୍ଷୁ।

HISTORY.

1. Contrast the character of the Greek republics with that of the Romans; also state briefly the causes which led to the loss of Grecian independence.

2. Describe the route of the Ten Thousand in their retreat, giving the modern names of the districts passed through.

3. From what period of Roman history may credibility be assigned to it, and what considerations determine that period?

4. Distinguish between the Roman *populus* and *plebs*. At what period of the republic did these distinctions disappear, and what others succeeded them.

5. Give the date of the first Roman Civil War; describe it briefly, and mention what result followed from it.

6. What circumstance led to the final division of the Roman Empire? Give the date of its taking place.

7. Give the date of the signature of Magna Charta; name its principal provisions, and note which of them still form a part of the law of England.

8. State the nature of the claims to the English crown, made by the houses of York and Lancaster respectively, which led to the war of the Roses. Which of the two does the constitutional law favour?

9. What was the nature of the Bill of Rights, when and why was it passed?

10. Name the present British colonies and possessions situated between the 30th and 50th parallels of North Latitude.

11. Describe briefly the nature of the British constitution as it was at the commencement of the present century, stating the functions and privileges of the Sovereign, the

Lords, the Commons, the Municipal Corporations, and the Judges.

HISTORY.

1. What changes took place in the political condition of the Jews between the return from Babylon and the Christian era?

2. Into what classes were the Hindús divided according to Menúe? Give his description of the Brahmanical class and compare it with the condition of the same class of the present day.

3. Discuss the evidence given by Elphinstone for fixing the era of Chandragupta.

4. State what you know of the internal and external commerce of the ancient Hindús. What evidence have we of Hindú settlements in Java and the neighbouring islands?

5. Give the date of the first Mahomedan invasion of India.

How far did the Mahomedans penetrate during the first 50 years?

How do you account for the slow progress of the Mahomedan arms in India compared with their rapid conquest of Persia?

6. What was the extent of the empire of Delhi at the commencement of the reign of Mohammed Toglak?—

What districts threw off the yoke of Delhi during his reign, and what kingdoms were formed on the dissolution of the empire under Mahmúd Toglak?

7. Describe Akber's revenue system as contained in the "Ayeni Akberi," stating its objects, with the means taken to secure them, and its advantages.

8. Describe the geographical position and the physica features of Maharashtra.

Explain the meaning of "chout."

9. Sketch the life of Nadir Shah.

10. Describe the nature of the revenue reforms made by Lord Cornwallis.

State their objects and shew their results.

MATHEMATICS.

1. If the interest on £130 15*s*. 10*d*. for 10 days be 3*s*. 7*d*. how much is that per cent. per annum ?

2. Define a logarithm, and prove that

$$\log xy = \log x + \log y\,; \quad \frac{\log_a x}{\log_b x} = \log_a b$$

Given $\log_{10} 2 = .3010300$, find $\log_{10} \sqrt[3]{.0125}$

3. Shew that b^2 is greater than, equal to, or less than ac, according as a, b, c, are in Arithmetical, Geometrical, or Harmonical progression.

4. The sum of the co-efficients of the odd terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ is equal to the sum of the co-efficients of the even terms.

Write down the rth term of $(a^{-1}\ x - a\ x^{-1})^{-1}$

5. How many triangles can be formed by joining the angular points of a decagon, that is each triangle having three of the angular points of the decagon for its angular points.

6. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

7. If two planes, cutting one another, be each of them

perpendicular to a third plane, the common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane.

8. Express sin A and cos A in terms of sin 2 A, and explain how the signs of the radicals are to be determined in any particular case.

Write down formulæ which apply when A lies between 135° and 225.

9. Assuming the formula $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides.

Simplify the expression in the case of an equilateral triangle.

10. Prove the formulæ $\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$

In a triangle where $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{4}$ and the included angle C is 50°, find A and B, having given

$$\log 3 = .4771213$$
$$\log \cot 25° = 10.3313275$$
$$\log \tan 13° 24' = 9.3770030$$
$$\text{difference for } 60'' = .0005601$$

11. If the tangent at any point P of a parabola intersect the tangent at the vertex in Y then S Y bisects P T, (T being the intersection of the tangent with the axis) at right angles, and is a mean proportional between S A and S P.

12. In an ellipse if C P and C D be conjugate, prove that

$$(SP - AC)^2 + (SD - AC)^2 = SC^2.$$

13. If any chord of an hyperbola be produced to meet the asymptotes, the parts of it intercepted between the curve and the asymptotes will be equal.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Enunciate the following propositions :—

(1.) The Parallelogram of forces.

(2.) The Triangle of forces.

(3.) The Polygon of forces.

Apply the last proposition to the case of six equal forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a regular hexagon taken in order.

2. Find the relation between P and W in the first system of pullies, each pulley being of equal weight.

3. Define the centre of gravity of a body.

A square and a rectangle of uniform density are joined together in one plane at a common side: find the length of the rectangle in order that the two may balance about that side, the thickness of the square being double that of the rectangle.

4. How is accelerating force measured? If 32 be the measure of gravity when a second and a foot are taken as units of time and distance, what would be its measure if half a second and half a foot were taken as units?

5. Prove the formula $s = \frac{1}{2} ft^2$.

A, B, C, D are points in a vertical line, the lengths of AB, BC, CD, being equal: if a body falls from A, prove that the times of describing AB, BC, CD are respectively as

$$1 : \sqrt{2} - 1 : \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$$

6. If a body floats in a fluid shew that it displaces as much of the fluid as is equal in weight to the weight of the body and that it presses downwards and is pressed upwards with a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

A glass of water, in which a cork is floating, is placed in the receiver of an air pump and the air exhausted. Will the cork sink or rise?

7. Supposing that the height of a column of mercury in the common barometer is 30 inches, and that a siphon is used to convey mercury from one vessel to another, how high may the bend of the siphon rise above the level of the fluid to be conveyed without preventing the action of the instrument?

8. If a ray of light be reflected once by each of two plane surfaces in a plane perpendicular to their common intersection, the angle contained between the first and the last directions of the ray is equal to twice the angle between the reflectors.

9. Explain the nature of the critical angle. What is the greatest zenith distance a star can have when seen by an eye beneath the surface of still water?

10. Define the astronomical terms—Right Ascension, Declination, Azimuth, Altitude, Latitude, and Longitude.

11. Explain the phenomena of a total solar eclipse, and also why it is seen from so small a portion of the earth's surface.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

I. Give a brief sketch of the mountain system of the globe.

II. What are the monsoons and upon what causes do they depend?

III. How may the islands of the globe be classified, and to what causes do they owe their formation?

IV. What is dew? What physical conditions tend to promote, and what to prevent its deposition?

V. Enumerate and briefly explain the principal causes which modify the climate of a country.

VI. What do physiologists understand by the term function?

VII. What functions are met with, more or less fully developed, in the animal kingdom, and how may they be classified?

VIII. Describe the phenomena of digestion in the class Mammalia.

IX. What are the principal modifications of the respiratory apparatus met with in the animal kingdom?

X. What do you conceive to be the difference between *intelligence* and *instinct?* Give some examples of the latter.

CHEMISTRY.

I. What do you understand, in chemical language, by the term *element* or *elementary substance;* how are the so-called elements usually classified, and upon what principles is the classification founded?

II. What is water,—chemically, physically, and physiologically?

III. Explain and illustrate the general laws of chemical combination.

IV. What constantly acting causes tend to modify the composition of the atmosphere, and how do you account for its uniformity in spite of them?

V. From what ore is lead usually obtained; by what method is its reduction accomplished, and what changes occur during the process?

VI. Describe and explain the action of *pure* and *spring* water respectively, upon metallic lead.

VII. What do you mean by an alloy? Mention some of the most practically useful, detailing their composition.

VIII. Find the volume which 120 cubic inches of oxygen at 78° Fah. would occupy at the standard temperature of 60° Fah.

IX. Describe the flame of an ordinary candle, and mention the products of its combustion.

X. What is the difference between *ignition* and *combustion;* illustrate your answer by a reference to the oxyhydrogen light?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. How do Mental and Moral Science differ? What is the object of Moral Science? Into what two parts may it be divided?

2. Define "Desire" and "Affections," and divide the Affections into classes.

3. Among which of our Active Powers would you place the Passions? How do you explain the fact that the word *Passion*, in popular usage, refers only to the Feeling of Resentment?

4. For the due operation of Moral causes on the Will, certain circumstances are required in the individual on whom they are to operate; what are those circumstances?

5. In deciding upon a moral question and carrying that decision into effect, what distinct forms of moral feeling exist?

6. In what did Bishop Butler make virtue to consist? What objections have been urged against his view of the subject?

7. How did Hume attempt to prove that Justice is an artificial and not a natural virtue? Granting Hume's argument, the obligation to Justice is not affected.

8. How far may we learn our Duty by the light of Nature?

9. In what does Attention consist? What aid may it derive from the Imagination? What influence has it in moral Decisions?

10. What are the truths which it is the immediate object of Faith to bring habitually before us?

11. What do you mean by the Right of Property? What are the different modes in which it may be violated?

12. What three things are essential in order to constitute Virtue in an Agent?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

1. Give a full and methodical classification of the various affections of the mind.

2. What grounds have we for believing that the Thinking Principle is, in its essence, independent of the Body, and will survive it?

3. Upon what does the certainty of a science depend? What marked distinctions are there between Medicine and the purely physical sciences?

4. What are the three primary laws of suggestion? Mention particular cases of suggestion included under each general law?

5. Upon the principle of suggestion, how are continuous plans of invention accounted for? On the same principle how do you account for practical habits?

6. What were the opinions of the Nominalists concerning (what are called) *abstract ideas?* State some of Brown's arguments against their hypothesis.

7. In what respect is there a *striking* analogy between the sciences of Logic and Arithmetic?

8. In what respect is the Analytical method of treating a subject superior to the Synthetical, and *vice versâ ?*

9. What are the subjects, and what the predicates in the following propositions,

(a) I hope to succeed.
(b) It is to be hoped that we shall succeed.

10. Upon what does the truth or falsity of a Conditional Proposition entirely depend ? What are the two Rules which hold with reference to Conditional Propositions ?

11. Prove that a Universal Affirmative Proposition can be deduced in the first figure only.

12. State and prove the rules about the quantity and quality of the Propositions of a Sorites.

13. Into what propositions are A, E, I and O respectively converted ? Prove your assertions.

14. Draw out a scheme showing the Division and Sub-Division of Fallacies.

15. Examine the following fallacies, and refer each to its proper logical head :—

(a) Nothing is heavier than Platina,
Feathers are heavier than nothing,
Feathers are heavier than Platina,

(b) Meat and drink are necessaries of life,
The revenues of Vitellius were spent on meat and drink,
The revenues of Vitellius were spent on the necessaries of life,

(c) He who calls you a man speaks truly,
He who calls you a fool calls you a man,
He who calls you a fool speaks truly.

(d) Induction is distinct from Syllogism,
Induction is a process of Reasoning,
There is a process of reasoning distinct from syllogism.

B. A. Honor Examination.

PHILOSOPHY OF RHETORIC.

Examiner,—Dr. Kay.

1. Rhetoric has strong affinities with Logic on the one side and with Poetry on the other. Point out (1) what it has *in common* with each; (2) how it *differs* from each.

2. What are the two branches of *persuasion*, as analysed by Campbell?

3. How many *different kinds* of oratory were recognised among the Greeks and Romans?

4. It is said, that rules for composition "cramp the mind." How far is this remark borne out (1) by what we know of the practice of the most eminent orators (e. g. Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke), (2) by the analogy of what occurs in other Arts, (e. g. Painting and Music).

5. Explain at large the importance of determining on which side the "burden of proof" lies: and illustrate the meaning of the remark, "It is difficult to prove a negative."

6. What is meant by an argument which "proves too much?" What by "excess of proof?"

7. It is said to be less easy to *defend* than to *accuse*. Why should it be so? How did Demosthenes in his speech "On the crown" escape from this difficulty?

8. What is the difference between a *cumulative argument* and *a chain of reasoning?*

9. An important remark is quoted from Aristotle by Archbishop Whately as to the *place*, which examples, precedents, testimonies, &c. should occupy in the arrangement of arguments?

10. Arguments which are most satisfactory to a thoughtful investigator are not always the best calculated to pro-

duce conviction in the minds of an audience, much less, to silence an opponent. How is this?

11. What should the *exordium* of a speech aim at? What rule (justly commended by Whately) did Cicero lay down about the framing of an exordium?

12. The first element of a good style is clearness or perspicuity, the second energy or vivacity. What is requisite for attaining each?

13. Point out the advantages of *antithesis* and the dangers of an antithetic style.

14. What explanation does Whately give of the feeling experienced by an orator when he is addressing a crowd?

LOGIC.

Examiner,—MR. MARTIN.

1. What are the two Canons, on which the validity of categorical syllogisms has been made to rest? Reid and others have protested against these canons; on what grounds?

2. How does Dr. Whately distinguish between Logical and Physical discoveries?

3. In a valid syllogism, if the arrangement of the major term be the same in the premise and the conclusion, the minor premise must be affirmative.

4. Show the validity of *Ad Impossibile* reduction. Determine in each of the figures which premise must be suppressed in effecting this reduction.

5. Distinguish between inferences *proper*, and inferences *improperly so called*. How does Mr. Mill divide the former?

6. Into what five classes are Fallacies divided by Mill? On what ground does he allow that "almost all fallacies may in strictness be brought" under his fifth class?

7. Sir William Hamilton charges Whately's exposition of "the nature and use of Logic" with being not only ambiguous but contradictory. What reasons does he assign for this statement?

8. What is meant by the Modality of Propositions and Syllogisms? What mistake has been made by Dr. Whately and others in discussing this subject?

9. Explain fully the relation between the *extension* and the *intension* of a term: and show how this distinction may be applied to effect three different analyses of syllogism.

10. The majority of practical arguments fall into the Third Figure?

11. What is the real cause why men reason in the form *camestres* or *cesare* in preference to *celarent?*

12. Examine the following arguments:—

"A tax on wages must fall on the labourer, for, if not, his wages must be proportionately raised, and so the price of goods will rise, which will cause another rise in wages, and so on, *ad inf.*:—which is absurd."

What was the old Greek sophism, to which this argument corresponds? What is the true solution of the sophism?

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner,—Dr. Kay.

1. What are the respective ideas which form the basis of the two departments of Natural Theology, viz. (1) Teleology; (2) Homology.

2. "In one instance only do we get behind phenomena, and in that one instance we find *mind*." What is the bearing of this remark on the argument of Natural Theology?

3. "Laws" of nature, far from explaining the arrangement (still less, the origination) of the phenomenal world

themselves imperiously demand an intelligent Lawgiver as their cause ?

4. Does the discovery of the "stability" of the Solar system weaken the argument of Natural Theology (as M. Comte thought) or confirm it ? Why ?

5. Point out, with some detail, how the upheavals of the earth's strata have tended to fit the earth for being the abode of man. What is the special force of geological facts in the teleological argument ?

6. Why have naturalists resorted chiefly to physiology for examples of design ?

7. Mention some of the striking marks of design in the disposition of the muscles of the human body.

8. Unity of design may be traced in vertebrate animals from the earliest Ichthyic period up to man. How does this fact illustrate the argument of Natural Theology ?

9. What is the precise nature of the evidence supplied by *Instinct ?* How does Paley show the futility of trying to resolve Instinct into sensation ?

10. Describe fully Marladi's discovery about the *ends* of bees' cells and the controversy to which it gave rise.

11. Give instances of the adaptation (1) of the parts of an individual organization to the whole ; (2) of species to each other ; (3) of the vegetable to the animal kingdom.

12. Mention the traces of design found (1) in the structure of the eye : (2) in the mutual adaptations of the eye, the sun, the atmosphere, and terrestrial objects.

13. Enumerate the causes which concur in the production of a single flower.

14. What, according to Dr. M'Cosh, is the prevailing arrangement of colours in plants ?

15. Mention some instances of *prospective contrivances* for the well-being of animals, provided long before they are wanted.

16. The pleasure which attends the exercise of the benevolent affections, furnishes an argument for believing in the goodness of God?

17. According to Dr. Tulloch, the highest adaptation of all is that which exists between "the order which shows Mind, and the mind which perceives order." Exhibit the argument at some length.

18. On what ground are we justified in receiving the positive evidences of divine goodness that meet us in Nature, and waiting for a future solution of aught that appears to run counter to it?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—MR. MARTIN.

1. Prove that there is a conscience and that conscience has authority? State the law by which conscience is governed and the manner in which its decision is expressed.

2. Classify and subdivide the duties which arise from the peculiar connexion that exists between man and his fellow creatures.

3. On what grounds do we assert that all men are under an obligation to love God supremely?

4. To what did Mandeville ascribe our impressions of moral rectitude? What is the great fallacy of his book? How did he account for human virtue? His followers must be unable to discriminate between certain very different desires; what are those desires?

5. What are the provinces of Reason and of Faith in the Philosophy of the Moral Feelings?

6. In what was Virtue made to consist?

(*a*) in the System of Plato

(*b*) in that of Aristotle

(*c*) in that of Zeno.

7. According to the Stoics, how ought we to act if we were in calamity? In what did the happiness of the Stoic consist? Shew that their two fundamental doctrines may be accounted for by the positions in life of their first promulgators?

8. Prove that a sense of duty cannot be resolved into a rational self-love? to what extravagant length did Hutchinson go in writing against Self-love?

9. How did Hutchinson account for our ideas of right and wrong? Shew that the sceptical conclusions deduced by later writers from his theory owe their origin to the peculiar class of illustrations which he himself made use of?

10. What are the fundamental errors on which the ethical System of Hobbes is built?

11. What are the merits, and what (according to Mackintosh) the defects of Bishop Butler's System of ethics?

12. Give Mackintosh's account of the nature of conscience and of the reason why it may be properly described as having a supremacy over other parts of our nature.

13. How would you deal with the statement that ethical analysis can no more lead men to goodness than anatomy can restore vigour to a palsied limb?

14. Does it follow that the study of Moral Philosophy is to be avoided, because "going over the theory of virtue in one's mind" *may* tend to produce insensibility to right motives? What is the *proper* inference?

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner,—Dr. Kay.

1. The intuitions of the Reason have as much evidence and authority as the perceptions of sense.

2. It has been asserted that *knowledge* implies a union of the object and the percipient.—Show that this hypothesis is (1) groundless, (2) fruitless.

3. Reid and Stewart make consciousness a distinct faculty. What difficulty attends such a supposition ?

4. Point out how deeply Mental Science has been injured by its seeking to account for *ultimate facts*.

5. Sir W. Hamilton divides knowledge into intuitive and representative. Distinguish between the two classes.

6. Aristotle said ; " Intellect of itself sets nothing in motion." Examine this statement ;—pointing out the nature of the contrast which is so commonly recognized between " knowing" and " doing."

7. What is the relation between conception and imagination, according to Stewart and others.

8. What is Wordsworth's view of the distinction between Imagination and Fancy ?

9. What are the points of resemblance and what the points of contrast between Reason and Imagination ?

10. According to Sir W. Hamilton, Aristotle's statement of the laws of *suggestion* was more correct and comprehensive than any that has since been made ?

11. The three laws of suggestion (as commonly given) may all be resolved into one higher law ?

12. How does Stewart distinguish between memory and recollection ?

13. Brown in referring memory simply to the suggestive faculty, fell into a mistake similar to the *sensualistic* one so epigrammatically exposed by Leibnitz ?

14. The same charge lies against his account of Imagination ?

15. What other quality besides *vastness* is necessary for producing a sense of sublimity ?

16. What have been the opinions held by "men of genius" as to the nature of *genius?*

17. The maxim that "nothing can act where it is not" has been applied to the solution of the problem about the action of mind on matter. Shew (1) that the maxim being derived from physics cannot be applied to the above problem without a gross *petitio principii:* (2) that it is ambiguous, and cannot be admitted even in physics until such ambiguity has been removed: (3) that in its unambiguous form it is not only a mere truism but altogether irrelevant to the question in hand.

18. If *attention* is the mind's limitation of its action to a small range of object matter; and this self-limitation involves an exercise of the will, and the will is determined by motives, and the character of a man's motives depends on the state of his affections and his moral sensibility; what is the practical inference to be drawn (1) by the philosopher, (2) by the orator, (3) by the school-master.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE INDUCTIVE SCIENCES.

Examiner,—DR. KAY.

1. Illustrate briefly the following steps in the process of Induction:

(1) The decomposition of phenomena into elementary facts:

(2) The comparison, valuation, and adjustment of these facts:

(3) The binding together of facts by a conception:

(4) Testing of such conception by deductive applications.

2. What are the respective advantages of observation and experiment in supplying materials for Induction?

3. Observation (it is admitted) must be the basis of Induction; yet it is maintained that facts cannot be observed profitably by one who has not clear conceptions. How do you reconcile this seeming inconsistency?

4. How are we to understand Newton's remark, "*I do not frame hypothesis?*" Quote his own explanation of what he meant by *hypothesis;* and show that the maxim thus interpreted is not opposed to legitimate theorizing.

5. In the case of true Theories every change made in the theory to accommodate new facts tends to simplicity; in false theories, to complexity

(1) Exemplify this by a reference to Astronomy.

(2) Apply it to decide between the rival theories of light.

6. Some have contended that the Three Laws of motion were actually derived from experience; others that they are necessary, intuitive truths. Is there any way of harmonizing these two views?

7. Dr. Whewell asks: "*How many times* hotter than blood is boiling water?" What is the drift of the question? and how do you answer it?

8. What are the various hypotheses that have been assumed in explanation of the notion, *Polarity?*

9. Whewell remarks that the chemist who placed *sulphur* next to the *sulphurets*, fell into an error similar to one which prevailed among some ancient schools of philosophy. What error?

10. "Chemical affinity is *elective, and definite as to* quantity." Whewell maintains that these principles have more than experimental evidence to rest upon?

11. Point out (1) the merits of the atomic theory as a convenient hypothesis: (2) its defects as a philosophical theory.

12. English and French science borrows its terminology from the Greek; German science constructs its terminology from the vernacular. What are the advantages of each plan? Is it probable that Hindu science, by drawing on the Sanscrit, may *combine* those advantages?

13. Shew, by Cuvier's testimony about his own researches, that Bacon's warning against the admission of *Final causes* as a principle of reasoning must not be extended to the *organical* sciences.

14. It is sometimes taken for granted that there is an *a priori* probability in favour of the geological doctrine of Uniformity as against that of Catastrophes. Is it so?

15. Adamson argued that botanical genera are not natural groups, because they are incapable of exact definition. How do you meet this argument?

16. Show that a comprehensive study of the inductive sciences, far from favouring scepticism, tends to produce a habit of mind which is characterized by calm and courageous adherence to theory, so far as it is ascertained, whatever obscurity may still hang around portions of the theory.

B. L. Pass Examination.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—J. GOODEVE, ESQ.

1. Define Jurisprudence.

2. What is Municipal law, and wherein does it differ from Moral law, and wherein from a law of Nature?

3. What are the sanctions on which Municipal Law is founded, as contra-distinguished from those on which Moral law rests?

4. What is meant by the Law of Nations, and on what obligation is it based? Distinguish it from the Comity of Nations?

5. What is the ordinary Common law of a Country; and wherein does it differ from its written law?

6. What is Natural Allegiance, and what Local? To what extent is the former a rule of permanent obligation, and the latter transitory?

7. What is Domicil? How is it acquired? Is it capable of being changed, and by what means; By what expression is domicil by birth technically described, and by what a substituted domicil?

8. In the instance of the death intestate of a party in a country different from that of his domicil at the time of his death, by the law of *which* Country is the succession to his personal estate governed?

9. Suppose the intestate, mentioned in the last question, to have left real estate, according to the law of *which* country would the succession to such real estate go?

10. What is meant by the expression "lex fori," what by that of "lex loci rei sitæ," and what by that of "lex contractus?"

11. In the instance of a suit having reference to a foreign subject matter, are the forms of procedure, and are the rules of evidence regulated by the course of the Court in which the suit is prosecuted, or by the laws of the foreign country?

12. In the case in which the subject matter referred to in the last question is immoveable property, which law governs questions affecting the title to the property, and which the form of its assurance, the "lex fori" or the "lex loci?"

13. In the case in which the subject matter is a con-

tract entered into in a foreign country, by what law is the validity of the contract determined, and by what its interpretation ?

14. In the case of a marriage contracted in one country by the subjects of another, in a form consistent with that of the former, but varying from that of the latter, as a general rule, is the marriage valid or invalid; and on what general principle ?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner,—C. BOULNOIS, ESQ.

1. What is a crime ?

2. In cases of unsoundness of mind, what incapacity is an excuse for crime ?

3. What is the distinction between Principals in the first, and Principals in the second, degree ?

What is an accessary before, and what is an accessary after, the fact ? If A instigate B to kill C, and B intending so to do, by mistake kill another man, is A guilty of any crime, and if of any, of what crime ?

4. What is justifiable, and what is excusable, homicide ?

5. Distinguish between larceny, embezzlement, and fraudulent breach of trust.

If a sircar employed to collect money from his master's customers, fraudulently appropriate it as soon as it is paid to him, what offence does he commit ?

6. If A deliver goods to B by way of pledge, and before repayment of the advance made on them, fraudulently take them out of the possession of B, without his consent, is that larceny, and if so, why ?

7. If a banker speculate with money deposited in his bank and lose it, does he commit a criminal breach of trust ?

If he part with securities deposited with him for a special purpose, in fraud of the owner, is that a criminal breach of trust? Give reasons.

8. Define perjury?

9. What is forgery? does it include the fraudulent alteration of a true document?

10. In what way may a Sessions Judge, in trying a case, avail himself of the assistance of natives?

11. In what cases may a Judge disregard the futwa of the Mahomedan Law officer?

12. In what cases may a Magistrate refuse to admit a prisoner to bail under the Regulation law?

13. Describe the offence of dacoity under the Regulation law?

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—C. BOULNOIS, ESQ.

1. What is the difference between a contract by deed and a simple contract, in respect of the mode in which they are entered into, and what is the presumption with respect to the consideration in a contract of the first kind?

2. Under what circumstances, and on what principle, is an assignment by deed of a person's goods void as against his creditors? Why is such an assignment binding on the assignor in cases where creditors may set it aside?

3. When there are legal and illegal considerations for one entire contract, is the contract void?

If A give a bond to secure payment of a sum of money to B without expressing any consideration in the instrument, but, in fact, in order to induce B to stay certain proceedings against C for perjury, can B enforce payment of the bond? Give reasons.

If A for the same consideration, have paid money to B, can he recover it back ?

4. What is an implied contract ?

5. If A voluntarily does for B that which B was legally compellable to do, is there any implied contract on the part of B to indemnify A ? If B, after A's voluntary act, promise to indemnify him in respect of it, is the promise binding on B ?

6. Does the sale of a specific chattel pass the property therein to the vendee without delivery, and when is the property passed ?

7. Describe generally what rights the vendor has to detain goods from the purchaser, and to stop them in course of transit to him ?

8. On the sale of a specific chattel in a finished state, is there any implied warranty as to its quality, and on the sale of a chattel, or of goods, ordered and supplied, for a particular purpose, is there any such warranty as to quality ?

9. On what contracts made by an agent, besides those which he has express authority to make, is the Principal generally liable ? When may an agent sue in his own name on a contract made by him ?

10. If an agent make a contract on behalf of an undisclosed Principal who is afterwards made known, upon a breach of such contract, may the person with whom it is made sue either the Principal or the Agent under all circumstances ?

11. If two persons are connected in a trade, what is the test whereby to ascertain whether they are partners or not ?

12. Goods are bailed to A, B, and C, separately, and in the following way :—

To A, without reward to be kept,

To B, for his use,

To C, by way of pledge.

What is the implied contract with reference to care that each enters into ?

13. What is a Bill of Exchange ? and what is a Promissory Note ? If A give to B a written acknowledgment that a certain sum of money is due from A to B, and B transfer this to C, can C recover upon it in his own name ? and if not, why not ? Explain the rule that a chose in action is not assignable, and mention any exceptions ?

Why does the indorsee and holder of a bill of exchange, by giving time to the acceptor, discharge prior indorsees ?

PERSONAL RIGHTS.

Examiner.—J. GOODEVE, ESQ.

1. What in relation to personal freedom and personal security, is the right of every British subject ?

2. In the case of the wrongful detention of the person of any one, what is the peculiar remedy prescribed by English law ? Whence is this derived, and how is it enforced ?

3. Is the personal character or reputation of an individual a subject of legal protection ? If so, by what ordinary process, and within what limits ?

4. What are the three great personal disqualifications from the exercise of ordinary rights, or the incurring ordinary obligations ?

5. To whom, during the minority of an infant, does his custody belong ? Does any power exist for the removal from this custody, and when and on what grounds, is it exercisable ?

6. According to the law of England, what is the ordinary test of legitimacy ?

7. According to Hindoo law, what is the status acquired by a son taken in adoption ? Are the rights conferred by

adoption affected by the subsequent birth of a child, and to what extent ?

8. At what age, according to the law of England, does a child attain majority, and at what, according to Mahomedan, and at what, according to Hindoo law ?

9. According to Hindoo law, and according to Mahomedan law, has a widow any, and what personal right in relation to her husband's estate ?

10. According to either law, can a wife forfeit her rights as such, and by what means ?

11. According to the law of England, is a marriage dissoluble ? If so, is it dissoluble on any grounds existing at the time of marriage, and what are they ? Is it dissoluble for anything intervening subsequently, and what ? Are there any other grounds of dissolution ?

12. Is a guardian under any and what liability for the administration during minority of his ward's estate, and to whom, and how is it enforceable ?

13. What are the relative obligations of Master and Servant towards each other ?

14. To what extent is the Master bound by, and to what extent liable for, the acts of his Servant ?

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—J. GOODEVE, ESQ.

1. What is meant by property, and how did a right of property originate ?

2 What are the ordinary names by which a right of property, vested in one, becomes transmitted to another.

3. According to English law, on whom, in the case of an intestacy, does real property descend, and in what general course of succession ?

4. In the like case, on whom does personal property devolve, and in what general priority of classes, and in what ordinary proportions?

5. According to Hindoo law, and according to Mahomedan law, in case of an intestacy, in what general classes do the members of the intestate's family succeed to his property?

6. According to the English law are any formalities requisite to give validity to a will, and what are they as regards the signature of the testator, the number of witnesses, their presence and attestation?

7. According to English law, does the transfer of immoveable property *inter vivos* require formal assurance, and if so, what is the general nature and form of assurance?

8. According to English law, is property capable of being settled so as to restrain in perpetuity the power of its disposal? If not, what are the limits within which it may be tied up?

9. What is an estate in fee simple, and what an estate tail, and what is the distinction between tail general and tail special?

10. What, according to English law, is an estate in joint tenancy, and what are its incidents, and what is an estate in tenancy in common? What is the peculiar distinction between the two?

11. According to Hindoo law, and according to Mahomedan law, what is the nature of the interest of each holder in property held as joint and undivided, and what, on his death, becomes of his share?

12. What is the nature of an estate held by a Hindoo widow in her husband's property? To what extent is it capable of alienation by her, and on her death, on whom does that portion, not lawfully alienated by her, devolve?

13. What, under English law, and what under Regulation law, are the ordinary periods within which claims to land must be asserted against a party in adverse possession, to prevent the right of the claimant being bound by lapse of time?

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—C. BOULNOIS, ESQ.

1. If A having mortgaged lands to B, by a *bye bil wufa* to secure Rs. 1000, make default, in what court, and by what proceeding, can B enforce his rights?

If the land mortgaged lie within the jurisdiction of one Zillah Court, and the parties reside within that of another, in which zillah court must a suit for foreclosure be brought?

2. What are the general rules as to what persons ought to be parties to a suit? In a suit brought to set aside a sale of land for arrears of Government revenue, ought the Collector to be a party, and if so, why?

3. How, and by whom, are the issues in a cause settled, under Act VIII. of 1859? What main difference in principle is there between this practice and the mode of arriving at an issue under the English system of pleading?

4. State generally what are the forms of action in the English procedure. Explain the difference between an issue of law and an issue of fact, and state what is a demurrer?

5. What is the nature of the cases tried under Act IV. of 1840, and to what is the inquiry directed?

6. What trials must be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut by the Sessions Judge?

7. What is a presumption of law. Distinguish between the two general kinds of presumption, and state to which of them the following belong:—

(1) That every person knows the law of the land.

(2) That a bill of exchange has been given for good consideration.

Give other examples of presumptions.

8. If A sue B in the Supreme Court, (to the jurisdiction of which B is personally subject) in an action of ejectment to recover land in the 24-Pergunnahs, can B give in evidence the record of a judgment given in his favor in the Zillah Court, in a suit for the possession of the same lands brought against him by C ?

9. What evidence is the *Calcutta Gazette* of communications, and acts of state, printed therein ?

10. What is the general rule as to the mode of proving the contents of a document capable of being produced, and on what principle is the rule founded ?

11. What is meant by secondary evidence of the contents of a document, and when may it be given ?

12. Distinguish between circumstantial, and direct evidence ?

13. Why is evidence of hearsay rejected ? State any apparently exceptional cases in which evidence of what has been stated by persons not on oath may be given ?

B. L. Honor Examination, 1860.

Examiner.—J GOODEVE, ESQ.

HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

HINDOO LAW.

1. Enumerate the different descriptions of Stridhan, and state how they are acquired.

According to the law as prevalent in Bengal, does land given by a husband to his wife in the way of Stridhan, re-

main to any, and what extent, subject to his dominion? For what purposes may it be resorted to?

Is the wife's own dealing with her Stridhan liable to any and what controul?

On whom, on her death, does it devolve?

2. Upon the death of the proprietor, what classes of persons are entitled to charges on his estate by way of maintenance, allowance or otherwise, and in respect of what?

What is the extent of the provision to which they are entitled respectively, and how is it made?

To what extent, in the case of females, is it dependant on residence in, or affected by withdrawal from the family?

3. Describe the interest of the co-sharers in an undivided family estate. To what extent is inequality of expenditure permitted or prohibited? What is the destination of the surplus income, and how is it dealt with on partition?

Who possesses the right of partition and who are excluded from it?

How are the rights of widows dealt with on partition?

Is one sharer ever entitled to an excess over the others, and under what circumstances?

Can a partition be had during the life of a mother?

4. A Raja became a Byragee and was elected a Mohunt of one of the Byragee monasteries. He retained the title of Raja and mixed in worldly affairs. Is his adopted son capable of succeeding to his property, either acquired before or after becoming Byragee? State your reasons.

5. What are the grounds on which a contract may be avoided?

6. What are the two descriptions of witnesses recognized by Hindoo Law? Into how many classifications is each divided and what are they? What are their qualifications? Who are incompetent witnesses?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

7. What is a Hibba? What is necessary to give it validity and for what reasons?

When may possession be taken under it?

In the case of a gift of a part of a thing only, what is required to confer validity on the gift?

In the instance of a gift to an infant, what species of seisin is necessary to make it valid?

May retraction be had of a gift, and when?

8. What is Shaffa? To whom does it appertain?

In the case of its relinquishment by one having a superior right, does it devolve on any others, and in what order of succession?

What determines the right when claimed on the plea of neighbourhood, and how is it affected by extent of properties?

How is it dealt with in the case of absentees?

9. Is it incumbent on a man to provide maintenance for any, and what particular classes of relatives, and under what circumstances?

Is the obligation affected by difference of religion, and to what extent?

Is it affected by any other, and what circumstances, and how?

Are sisters under any obligation for the maintenance of their brothers? If so, in what shares?

Is there any particular ground of exemption from the general liability to maintenance, and what is it?

10. In case of separation between husband and wife, having an infant child, on whom does the right of Hijanet devolve, and for what period, as respects males, and for what as respects females? In whom, at the expiration of that period, does it vest, and how long does it continue?

Trace the order of succession to the right on the mother's death.

11. What are the conditions necessary to give validity to marriage? Does the absence of any, and which of such conditions, avoid the marriage absolutely, or render it voidable only?

What are the prohibited relationships within which marriage cannot be contracted?

Are there any requisites to the competency of witnesses to a marriage contract and what are they?

12 What are the essentials necessary to constitute property Wukf?

GENERAL LAW AS ADMINISTERED IN THE COURTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Examiner.—J. GOODEVE, ESQ.

1. Pending a litigation for the recovery of landed property, do any means exist under the regulations to protect the property from alienation by the defendant? What are they, and by what regulations constituted?

Beyond the securities afforded by these provisions, will the Court interfere in prevention of alienation, and if so, by what means?

2. Supposing a Zemindar desirous to oust a khoodkasht ryot and to make new arrangements for the future management of the lands, what is the course for him to pursue, and by what regulation is this prescribed? What would be the effect of personal notice on the ryot?

3. How many kinds of mortgage are there? What are the three pure forms of mortgage? Describe the respective natures of each? What is a simple mortgage usufructuary, and what a bye-bil-wufa usufructuary?

4. What, as respects its duration, is the nature of the right conferred, by an istemraree pottah in the absence of such words as *bafurjundan* or *nuslan bad nusl?* What is the import of the term *mookurarèe* as respects the interest conferred on the grantee?

5. In a suit upon a bond, the bond being under seal, is it necessary to give evidence of consideration? State the grounds of your opinion.

6. Will the Court entertain a suit at the instance of a Purohoit for a restitution to his office, or for the removal of another Purohoit?

State your reasons and the authorities.

LAW OF ENGLAND AS ADMINISTERED IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Examiner.—J. GOODEVE, ESQ.

1. What are the leading features which distinguish from each other the two separate branches of the Jurisdiction of the Court, on its Common law, and Equity sides?

What are the classifications under which the actions in the former are ranged, and what the subject matters of such actions respectively; and what the different heads under which relief in the latter is administered, and what are their subjects?

2. What is Judicial evidence? What is positive and what circumstantial evidence? What is the distinction between evidence primary and secondary? What is hearsay evidence? Explain the meaning of the rule, that the best evidence is to be given, and illustrate it by example.

3. Explain the doctrine of Estoppel. State the different heads of estoppel, and distinguish on whom an estoppel is binding, and on whom not.

How must an estoppel be insisted on to conclude absolutely? When not so dealt with what is its effect?

4. It is a maxim of law that there is no wrong without a remedy. What is the species of wrong here referred to?

Can damage be sustained by a party, without involving an injury for which an action would lie?

Illustrate the whole matter by example.

5. What is a Trust? What is the distinction between a trust executed and a trust executory, and what between a direct trust, and one resulting, and one constructive?

Give examples of each classification of trust.

6. What is a Legal estate and what an Equitable one? In any question between claimants to the same property, or incumbrancers upon it, is any advantage conferred by possession of the former, and on what principle is this founded?

How is such advantage liable to be affected by notice, and on what principle?

ROMAN LAW AND THE CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Examiner,—C. BOULNOIS, ESQUIRE.

1. Explain the passage "omne autem jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet, vel ad res, vel ad actiones."

Is this division of the body of the Roman law peculiar to that system?

2. Distinguish between the jus gentium, and the jus civile of the Romans. What constituted the jus scriptum, and what the jus non scriptum?

3. To what do the Institutes refer the institution of slavery, and how do they define liberty?

4. Non solum autem naturalis liberi, secundum ea quæ diximus in potestate nostra sunt, verum etiam ii quos adoptamus. Inst. I. XI.

What was the *potestas* herein referred to, and how was it acquired and extinguished ?

5. Describe tutela under the Roman law. What was the legitima agnatorum tutela and the fiduciaria tutela ?

In what cases had the praetor authority to appoint a tutor and in what cases a curator ?

6. How are res divided in the 2nd book of the Institutes ? Distinguish res publici juris, from res nullius, and give examples of them.

Riparum usus publicus est juris gentium, sicut ipsius fluminis Compare the law of England on this subject ?

7. State, generally, who were heredes necessarii, who were heredes sui et necessarii, and what was the heres extraneus ?

8. What restriction was placed on the law of the 12 tables " uti legassit super pecunia tutilaru suæ rei, ita jus esto," by the lex Falcidia ? What porportion of the testator's estate remained with the heres institutus, and was that proportion varied according to the number of heirs ?

Mention any analogous rule of law in any modern European code.

9. Translate " Siquidem in nomine, cognomine, prænomine, agnomine legatorii testator erraverit, cum de persona constat, nihilominus valet legatum, idemque in hæredibus servatur."

" Huic proxima est illa juris regula, falsa demonstratione legatum non perimi."

Give illustrations of these rules. Is the English law the same ?

10. How is " obligatio" defined in the Institutes ? State the sources of " obligationes," according to the Romans. Do such sources relate to the jus gentium, or to any other, or any particular law ?

11. Give examples of 'obligationes' arising rê, verbis, literis and consensu.

12. Explain the terms real law, (statut réel,) and personal law, (statut personnel.) Are there any laws which cannot be properly classed under either division?

Is the Wills Act, XXV of 1838, a real or a personal law?

13. By the French Code de Commerce an indorsement of a promissory note, to operate as a valid transfer, requires a statement of the date, the consideration, and the name of the transferee. Two notes made in territories subject to French law, one by a Frenchman, the other by a Hindoo, are blank endorsed to the holder, an Englishman. The two makers becoming personally subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, can the holder recover upon the notes?

14. An Englishman in France makes a verbal contract, which is valid in France, to serve a French merchant for a year. The service is to be performed in France. Instead of performing his contract, the Englishman goes to England. Can he be sued for a breach of contract in the English courts?

15. Has that Provision of the Charter of the Supreme Court which relates to the laws of contract among Hindoos and Mahomedans, any effect upon the operation of

1*st.* The statute of frauds.

2*nd.* The law of limitations.

3*rd.* Section 2 of Act VI. of 1840, which requires the acceptance of a bill of exchange to be in writing thereon.

16. An action of ejectment is brought in the Supreme Court for land in the 24-Pergunnahs of which the occupant, an Englishman, who resides in Calcutta, has been in adverse possession for 19 years. Can any, and if any, what defence be successfully set up?

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Examination.

ANATOMY.

Examiner,—DR. SCRIVEN.

1. Give the Anatomy of the Abdominal Aorta and its branches, with the corresponding veins, and the dissection necessary to expose them.

2. Describe the inguinal canal and the different kinds of inguinal hernia, their coverings and relations.

3. Describe the chord of the sympathetic nerve, in its whole length, with its principal ganglia and branches, their position and relations: Cranial branches and ganglia not to be included.

4. Give the dissection of the back of the leg from the knee joint to the ancle.

5. Describe the knee joint, the hip joint and the shoulder joint, and the various movements to which each is adapted.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—DR. FAYRER.

1. Enumerate and describe the principal kinds of cellular tissue.

2. Describe the structure and mode of increase of exogenous wood.

3. Explain the meaning of the following terms.

Axil
Rhizome
Apocarpous

Anatropous
Bipinnate
Induplicate.

3. Give the characters of the natural orders.

Rubiacia
Grasses.

5. Describe the rise of the sap and the changes which it undergoes in the leaf.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—Dr. Chevers.

1. Tartar Emetic—How is it prepared? What is its chemical composition; what are its physiological actions, and what doses are required to effect these?

2. How are dilute Hydrocyanic acid. (P.L) and arsenical solution (Fowler's) prepared? what are the proper doses and what their actions? What effects are produced by excessive doses of each?

3. What are the natural orders, preparations, medicinal uses and doses of

Ophelia Chirata
Calotropis Procera
Hemidesmus Indicus
Croton Tiglium?

4. To what chemical changes are nitric ether and solution of the acetate of ammonia subject by long keeping, and by what means are these changes, respectively discoverable?

5. What are the proper doses of

Strychnia
Brucia
Veratria
Corrosive Sublimate?

What is the physiological action of each, and what are the effects of over-doses ?

How are they prepared ?

6. What are the principal diuretics ; and how do they severally act ? Give the proper doses.

7. What are the medicinal plants of the natural order Leguminosæ including those which are indigenous to India ? Name their officinal preparations and the doses and actions of each.

8. Enumerate the medicines employed as diaphoretics and sudorifics. State the doses in which they are administered, and the precautions usually taken in employing them.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—Dr. Payne.

1. What are the forces concerned in the solution of a solid in a liquid ? Define the point of saturation.

2. What is meant by the dew point ?

Describe the construction and mode of using Daniell's Hygrometer.

3. What is a chemical equivalent ? Distinguish between empirical and rational formulæ and give rules for calculating :—

a. The atomic weight of a compound when the atomic weights of its constituents are known.

b. The percentage composition of a compound from its formula.

c. The relative proportion of atoms from the percentage composition.

4. What are the impurities which you would expect to find in a specimen of commercial nitre ? Describe the methods in common use of detecting and estimating them.

5. What is Fibrine? state its sources and destination in the economy.

6. Give a general account of the volumetric method of analysis and apply it to the estimation of chloride in urine.

Entrance Examination.

ENGLISH—POETRY.

1. Mention the order in which Thompson's productions appeared, quoting the passage in which he refers to his earliest compositions.

2. The city swarms intense. The public haunt,
Full of each theme, and warm'd with mix'd discourse,
Hums indistinct. The sons of riot flow
Down the loose stream of false enchanted joy,
To swift destruction. On the rankled soul
The gaming fury falls; and in one gulf
Of total ruin, honour, virtue, peace,
Friends, families, and fortune, headlong sink.
Up springs the dance along the lighted dome,
Mix'd and evolved a thousand sprightly ways.
The glittering court effuses every pomp;
The circle deepens; beam'd from gaudy robes,
Tapers, and sparkling gems, and radiant eyes,
A soft effulgence o'er the palace waves:
While, a gay insect in his Summer shine,
The fop, light-fluttering, spreads his mealy wings.

Paraphrase these lines, keeping as closely as you can to the sense, and using as few of the author's words as possible.

3. Give an example of the Nominative absolute; and explain what is meant by Apposition and Antithesis.

4. Give the etymologies and meanings of these words: aghast, inured, horizon, beetling, effulgence, luculent, prolific, polished, scintillating.

5. ——————— on the passive main,
Descends the etherial *force* and with strong gust,
Turns from its bottoms the discolor'd *deep*.

Great Homer too appears, *of daring wing*,
Parent of song! and equal by his side
The British muse; joined hand in hand they walk,
Darkling, *full up* the middle steep to fame.

——————— How the emeralds glow'd
Where flush'd with power and vengeance, Pharaoh rode.
And stoled in white, those brazen wheels before
Osiris' ark his swarthy wizards bore.

Explain these passages clearly, giving the allusions, and parse the words in Italics.

6. Compare—bad, gay, many, little, often, pretty, far, old.

7. Give the past tense and past participle of am, bid, cost, sit, go, lie, ring.

ENGLISH—PROSE.

1. Write the following passage *clearly* and *legibly*, with correct spelling and punctuation.

We layed our mony upon Cammels conceeled in bails of cheep goods and travveled to the shoar of the Red See when I caste my eye on the exspance of warters my hart bownded like that of a prissonor escaiped I rimemberd that my father had oblidged me to the improvement of my stok not by a

promiss which I aut not to vialate but by a pennelty which I was at libbertie to inkur and theirfor ditermind to grattefy my pridomminent dissire and by drincking at the fowntanes of nollege to quenche the therst of cureosety.

2. "The species of bill, which belongs to the birds *that* live by suction, deserves to be described in *its* relation to *that* office. *They* are what naturalists call serrated or dentated *bills;* the inside of them, towards the edge, being thickly set with parallel or concentric rows of short, strong sharp-pointed prickles. These, though they *should be called* teeth, are not for the purpose of mastication, *like* the teeth of quadrupeds, nor yet, *as* in fish, for the *seizing* and retaining *their prey*, but for a quite different use. They form a filtre."

Parse the words in Italics. And explain the meanings of *serrated, dentated, concentric, mastication, filtre.*

Give full explanations of the meaning of the following passages.

(a) "Pride is seldom delicate, it will please itself with very mean advantages; and envy feels not its own happiness but when it may be compared with the misery of others."

(b) "I have restrained the rage of the dogstar and mitigated the fervor of the crab."

(c) "The choicest gold is to be had for the digging."

(d) "Every young man ought to remember that he who would carry the ox, must every day shoulder the calf."

4. Give the 1st person singular in every tense and mood of the verb *to fall.*

5. Write down an adjective, either derived from or having the same root as each of the following words—*art, breadth, boy, force, habit, mass, pride, system, theory;* and give the meaning of each adjective.

6. "Practical mechanics is, in the most prëeminent sense, a scientific art."

Explain this, distinguishing between *science* and *art*.

7. In relating the history of his life, Imlac is made to remark:

"I soon found that no man was ever great by imitation."

How does he apply this discovery to his own resolution to be a poet? What remarks does Todd make on this subject? And by what examples does he illustrate it?

LATIN.

1. Translate into English.

Dum ea geruntur, legione, ex consuetudine, una frumentatum missa, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renunciaverunt, pulverem majorem, quam consuetudo ferret, in ea parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Cæsar, id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari, et confestim sese subsequi, jussit. Quum paullo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque ægre sustinere, et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela conjici animadvertit; nam, quod, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituerant, tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos subito adorti,

paucis intersectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant · simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

2. *(a) frumentatum missa.* Give the rule for *frumentatum.* What other construction may be used after *mitto ?*

(b) quum—remaneret. When does *quum,* as an adverb of time, take the subjunctive, and when the indicative ?

(c) Subsequi jussit. What would be the construction, if *mandavit* were used instead of *jussit ?*

3. Parse *pulverem, secum, processisset, demesso, metendo, adorti.*

4. Give the date of Cæsar's second expedition to Britain. On what part of the coast did he land ? Describe the general direction of his march. How far did he probably penetrate ? and how long did he remain in the island ?

5. Translate into English.

Septimo oppugnationis die, maximo coorto vento, ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, fundis, et fervefacta jacula in casas, quæ, more Gallico, stramentis erant tectæ, jacere cœperunt. Hæ celeriter ignem comprehenderunt, et, venti magnitudine in omnen castrorum locum distulerunt. Hostes, maximo clamore insecuti quasi parta jam atque explorata victoria, turres testudinesque agere, et scalis vallum adscendere cœperunt. At tanta militum virtus, atque ea præsentia animi fuit, ut, quum undique flamma torrerentur, maximaque telorum multitudine premerentur, suaque omnia impedimenta atque omnes fortunas conflagrare, intelligerent ; non modo demigrandi causa de vallo decederet nemo, sed pæne ne respiceret quidem quisquam ; ac tum omnes acerrime fortissimeque pugnarent.

6. Under what rules are *die, vento,* and *fundis,* in the ablative ?

7. Distinguish between *oppugnatio* and *obsidio ; tela* and *arma ; jacere* and *jacére ; virtus, pietas* and *honestas.*

8. What were the duties of the *legatus*, *quæstor*, *tribunus* and *præfectus* in the Roman army?

9. Translate into Latin:

(a) Getting a favorable wind, he sailed soon after midnight, and the whole fleet reached the Continent in safety.

(b) Cæsar received the despatch about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately sent off a courier to the Quæstor Marcus Crassus, whose cantonments were twenty-five miles distant. His orders to this officer were to march with his legion at midnight, and join him with all speed.

LATIN.

1. Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe sinistra
Mœnia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro:
Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnæ;
Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi exscindere ferro
Cœlicolæ valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras:
Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque, diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare
Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ.
Constitit Æneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit:
'Quæ scelerum facies; o virgo! effare; quibusve
Urguentur pœnis? qui tantus plangor ad auras?'

Translate the above literally into English.

2. Parse and conjugate torquet, ambit, valeant, transit, effare, urguentur.

3. By whom was Cumæ founded and when?

Explain the terms Minoia Regna, Chalcidicâ arce, and Gnossia Tellus.

4. 'Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat ?
'Quis Gracchi genus ? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
'Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ ? parvoque potentem
'Fabricium ? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem ?
'Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii ? tu Maximus ille es,
'Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.'

Translate these lines into English and explain the historical allusions.

5. Decline aliquis, quisquam, gemitus, duo.

6. Explain the following expressions:

'pura hasta,' 'tumulus inanis,' 'remigium alarum.'

Distinguish between—

sido and sedeo, fruges and fructus, excedo and excédo, consilium and concilium.

Also between 'vereor ne veniat,' and 'vereor ut veniat.'

7. Give examples of verbs governing—

1. The genitive. 2. The dative. 3. The accusative. 4. Both dative and accusative.

8. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words: profanus, sublimis, securus, sordidus, sutilis, origo, egregius.

BENGALI.

Translate the following passage into English :—

মেণ্টর এরূপ অবিচলিত চিত্তে ও দৃঢ়তাসহকারে এই কথাগুলি বলিলেন যে শ্রবণমাত্র এসেষ্টিসের অন্তঃকরণে তদীয় ভবিষ্যসূচনার যথার্থতা বিষয়ে অণুমাত্রও সংশয় রহিল না। তখন তিনি একবারে হতজ্ঞান হইয়া বিস্ময়োৎফুল্ললোচনে কহিতে লাগিলেন, অহে বিদেশীয় মহাপুরুষ! দেবতারা তোমাকে অতুল ঐশ্বর্য্য অথবা সাম্রাজ্য পদ প্রদান করেন নাই যথার্থ বটে, কিন্তু তোমাকে যে লোকাতীত জ্ঞানরত্নে মণ্ডিত করিয়াছেন তাহার সহিত তুলনা করিলে ঐশ্বর্য্য ও সাম্রাজ্য অতি তুচ্ছ। বুঝিলাম তুমি সামান্য মানব নহ; কেবল আমার পরিত্রাণের নিমিত্তই এই দ্বীপে উপনীত হইয়াছ। অতএব কৃতাঞ্জলিপুটে প্রার্থনা করিতেছি কৃপা করিয়া আমার অপরাধ ও দুর্বিনীততা মার্জ্জনা কর। এই বলিয়া বলি প্রদানের অনুষ্ঠান সকল স্থগিত করিতে আজ্ঞা দিলেন এবং অবিলম্বে মেণ্টর নির্দ্দিষ্ট আক্রমণের নিরাকরণ জন্য সজ্জীভূত হইতে লাগিলেন। এই সংবাদ সর্ব্বতঃ সঞ্চারিত হইবা মাত্র চতুর্দ্দিকে ভয়ানক কোলাহল উঠিল।

2. What are the literal meanings of বলি and পদ and the primary and secondary meanings of মার্জ্জনা and ঐশ্বর্য্য.

3. What are the nouns of সঞ্চারিত, নির্দ্দিষ্ট, and the past participles of আক্রমণ, বিস্ময, প্রদান.

4. Show the সন্ধি in the following words উচ্ছলিত, বাঙ্ময়, সর্ব্বাঙ্গনা, উদ্ধার, সন্নিহিত.

5. Explain the সমাস in মহারাজ, হতজ্ঞান, লোকাতীত বিস্ময়োৎফুল্ললোচন.

6. Translate the following Bengali sentences into English and English into Bengali :—

সাধু সঙ্গে অতিবাহিত করাই সময়ের সমুচিত ব্যবহার।
যুবরাজ সৈন্য সামন্ত সমভিব্যাহারে করিয়া সমরে আসিয়াছিলেন
বিপক্ষগণ বিদেশীয় সৈন্য লইয়া রাজসৈন্য আক্রমণ করিল।
তিনি দৃঢ়কায়, ভীমদর্শন ও অসম্ভব বল বীর্য্যশালী ছিলেন।

That Plutarch wrote the lives of Demosthenes and Cicero at Chæronea, is clear from his own account.

William acted nobly, though he was unsuccessful.

When so good a man as Socrates fell a victim to the madness of the people, truth and virtue fell with him.

Joseph was industrious, frugal and discreet, and by these means obtained property and reputation.

As we know not what evils may befall ourselves, it is very unbecoming to mock others.

Philip found difficulty in managing the Athenians from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest obstacle to his designs.

BENGALI.

SAKOONTALA.

শকুন্তলা শুনিয়া মনে মনে সাতিশয় শঙ্কিত হইয়া এই ভাবিতে লাগিলেন, না জানি আর্য্যপুত্র কি বলেন। রাজা দুর্ব্বাসার শাপপ্রভাবে শকুন্তলাপরিণয়বৃত্তান্ত আদ্যোপান্ত বিস্মৃত হইয়াছিলেন, সুতরাং শুনিয়া বিস্ময়াপন্ন হইয়া কহিলেন এ আবার কি উপস্থিত। শকুন্তলা শুনিয়া এক-

বারে ম্রিয়মাণা হইলেন। শার্ঙ্গরব কহিলেন মহারাজ! আপনি লৌকিক ব্যবহার বিলক্ষণ অবগত হইয়াও এরূপ কহিতেছেন কেন? আপনি কি জানেন না যে পরিণীত নারী যদিও অত্যন্ত সাধুশীলা হয়, তথাপি সে নিয়ত পিতৃ-কুলবাসিনী হইলে লোকে নানা কথা কহিয়া থাকে। এই নিমিত্ত সে পতির অপ্রিয়া হইলেও তাহার পিতৃপক্ষীয়েরা তাহাকে পতিকুলবাসিনী করিতে চাহে।

Answer the following questions in Bengali:—

১। "আর্য্যপুত্র, শাপপ্রভাবে, শকুন্তলাপরিণয় বৃত্তান্ত," এই তিনটি পদের অর্থ কর; এই তিন পদে কোন সমাস আছে কি না? যদি থাকে, কোন্ পদে কি সমাস হইয়াছে বলিয়া দাও? এই তিন পদের কোন্ পদে কি কারক আছে তাহাও লিখিয়া দাও।

২। "সুতরাং শুনিয়া বিস্ময়াপন্ন হইয়া কহিলেন," এ স্থলে সুতরাং এই পদ প্রয়োগ করা হইয়াছে কেন? কে বিস্ময়াপন্ন হইলেন? বিস্ময়ের কারণই বা কি?।

৩। "শকুন্তলা শুনিয়া একবারে ম্রিয়মাণা হইলেন," এ স্থলে ম্রিয়মাণা শব্দের অর্থ কি? ম্রিয়মাণা, ইহা বিশেষ্য কি বিশেষণ পদ?

৪। "মহারাজ! আপনি লৌকিক ব্যবহার বিলক্ষণ অবগত হইয়াও এরূপ কহিতেছেন কেন" লৌকিক ব্যবহার শব্দের যথার্থ অর্থ কি? কিরূপ ব্যবহারকে লৌকিক ব্যবহার কহে? গ্রন্থ মধ্যে তাহার কোন উদাহরণ দেখান হইয়াছে কি না?

৫। "পরিণীতা, সাধুশীলা, পিতৃকুলবাসিনী," এই তিনটির প্রতিশব্দ দিয়া অর্থ লিখ।

MAHABHARATA.

পুনঃ পুনঃ ডাকি বলে দ্রুপদ তনয়।
শুনিয়া অধৈর্য্যচিত্ত বীর ধনঞ্জয়॥
পুনঃ উঠিবারে পার্থ করিলেন মতি।
হেন কালে শংখনাদ করেন শ্রীপতি॥
পাঞ্চজন্য শংখনাদে ত্রৈলোক্য পুরিল।
দুষ্ট রাজগণ শব্দ শুনি স্তব্ধ হৈল॥
শংখ শব্দ শুনি পার্থ হইল উল্লাস।
ভয়াতুর জনে যেন পাইল আশ্বাস॥
উঠ উঠ ধনঞ্জয় ডাকে শংখবর।
লক্ষ্য বিন্ধি দ্রৌপদীরে লভহ সত্বর॥

৬। এই কয়েকটি পদ্যের গদ্যে অর্থ লিখ, কিন্তু ইহার মধ্যে যে কয়েকটি শব্দের প্রতিশব্দ দেওয়া আবশ্যক, তাহার প্রতিশব্দ দিয়া অর্থ করিতে হইবে।

TELEMACHUS.

তৃতীয় দিবস পরিপূর্ণ হইবার অব্যবহিত পূর্ব্বেই তাঁহারা স্বীয় বুদ্ধিমত্তার প্রশংসা করিতেছেন, এমন সময়ে নিকটবর্ত্তী পর্ব্বতোপরি নিবিড়ঘনঘটাসদৃশ রজোরাশি উত্থিত হইয়া গগনমণ্ডল আচ্ছন্ন করিল। অনতিবিলম্বেই অসংখ্য অস্ত্রধারী অসভ্য দল সুব্যক্ত লক্ষিত হইতে লাগিল। যাহারা মেণ্টরের ভবিষ্যসূচনাতে অশ্রদ্ধা করিয়া স্ব স্ব সম্পত্তি রক্ষণে যত্নবান্ হয় নাই, তাহারা এক্ষণে সর্ব্বস্ববিনাশরূপ সমুচিত দণ্ড প্রাপ্ত হইল।

Answer the following questions in Bengali :—

৭। "তাঁহারা স্বীয় বুদ্ধিমত্তার প্রশংসা করিতেছেন"

এ স্থলে বুদ্ধিমত্তা শব্দের অর্থ কি? বুদ্ধিমত্তা শব্দ কোন্ শব্দ হইতে হইয়াছে?

৮। "পর্ব্বতোপরি নিবিড় ঘনঘটা সদৃশ রজোরাশি উত্থিত হইয়া গগনমণ্ডল আচ্ছন্ন করিল" এই বাক্যটির উত্তমরূপে অর্থ কর, এবং কর্ত্তা, কর্ম্ম, ক্রিয়া বিশেষ্য ও বিশেষণ নিরূপণ করিয়া দাও, আর যদি এই বাক্যের অন্তর্গত কোন পদে সমাস থাকে, তাহাও কহিয়া দাও।

৯। "মেণ্টরের ভবিষ্যসূচনাতে অশ্রদ্ধা করিয়া" ভবিষ্য সূচনা শব্দে কি বুঝা যাইতেছে?

১০। "তাহারা এক্ষণে সর্ব্বস্ব বিনাশরূপ সমুচিত দণ্ড প্রাপ্ত হইল" সর্ব্বস্ববিনাশরূপ এই শব্দে অর্থ কর, এবং এ স্থলে যে যে পদে সমাস হইয়াছে, তাহার প্রত্যেকের অর্থ লিখ।

SANSCRIT.

RAGHUVANSA.

अथ जातु रुरोर्गृहीतवर्त्मा विपिने पार्श्वचरैरलक्ष्यमाणः।
श्रमफेनमुचा तपस्विगाढ़ां तमसां प्राप नदीं तुरङ्गमेण ॥ १ ॥
कुम्भपूरणभवः पटुरुच्चैरुच्चचार निनदोऽम्भसि तस्याः।
तत्र स द्विरदबृंहितशङ्की शब्दपातिनमिषुं विससर्ज्ज ॥ २ ॥
नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत् कृतवान् पङ्क्तिरथो विलङ्घ्य यत्।
अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजो निमीलिताः ॥ ३ ॥

हा तातेति क्रन्दितमाकर्ण्य विषण्ण-
स्तस्यान्विष्यन् वेतसगूढ़ं प्रभवं सः।
शल्यप्रोतं प्रेक्ष्य सकुम्भं मुनिपुत्रं
तापादन्तः शल्य इवासीत् क्षितिपोऽपि ॥ ४ ॥

तेनावतीर्य्य तुरगात् प्रथितान्वयेन
पृष्ठान्वयः सजलकुम्भनिषक्तदेहः।
तस्मै द्विजेतरतपस्विसुतं स्खलद्भि-
रात्मानमक्षरपदैः कथयाम्बभूव॥ ५॥
तन्नोदितञ्च तमनुद्धृतशल्यमेव
पित्रोः सकाशमवसन्नाटपोर्निनाय।
ताभ्यां तथागतमुपेत्य तमेकपुत्र-
मज्ञानतः स्वचरितं नृपतिः शशंस॥ ६॥

Answer the following questions :—

१। प्रथम श्लोकोक्तस्य श्रमफेनमुचा तपस्विगाढामिति पदद्वयस्य केन केन सह अन्वयः? रुरुशब्दस्य कोऽर्थः?

२। द्वितीयश्लोकोक्तानां समस्तपदानां समासाः अर्थाश्च क्रियन्तां।

३। तृतीयश्लोकस्य व्याख्या लिख्यतां।

४। "शल्यप्रोतं प्रेक्ष्य सकुम्भं मुनिपुत्रं तापादन्तःशल्य इवासीत् क्षितिपोऽपि" कस्तावदस्य चतुर्थश्लोकार्द्धस्य तात्पर्य्यार्थः? क्षितिपोऽपीत्यत्र प्रयुक्तस्य अपिशब्दस्य का नाम सार्थकता? शल्यप्रोतं इत्यत्र कः समासः? प्रोतमिति पदं कथं सिद्धं?

५। पञ्चमश्लोके प्रथितान्वयेनेति विशेषणस्य सार्थकतां प्रदर्शय, द्विजेतरतपस्वि सुतं इत्यस्य व्याख्यां कुरु, स्खलद्भिरिति विशेषणं कथं दत्तं?

६। षष्ठश्लोकस्य टीका क्रियतां।

KUMARA SUMBHAVA.

विधिप्रयुक्तां परिगृह्य सत्क्रियां
परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षणं।

उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा
प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुज्झितक्रमः ॥ १ ॥
अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं
जलान्यपि स्नान विधिक्षमाणि ते ।
अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्त्तसे
शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्म्मसाधनं ॥ २ ॥
यदुच्यते पार्व्वति पापवृत्तये
न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः ।
तथाहि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने
तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतं ॥ ३ ॥
विकीर्णसप्तर्षिवलिप्रहासिभि-
स्तथा न गाङ्गैः सलिलैर्दिवश्च्युतैः ।
यथा त्वदीयैश्चरितैरनाविले-
र्मही धरः पावित एष सान्वयः ॥ ४ ॥

Answer the following questions :—

१। प्रथम श्लोके नामेति पदं कथं प्रयुक्तं? ऋजुनेति पदस्य कोऽर्थः कानाम सार्थकता? अनुज्झितक्रम इति पदस्य अर्थः समासश्च क्रियतां।

२। "अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं" इत्यत्र अपिशब्दस्य कोऽर्थः? "समित् कुशं" इत्यत्र कः समासः? "शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्म्मसाधनं" इत्येतत् वाक्यं कस्य समर्थकं?

३। तृतीयश्लोकस्य व्याख्या क्रियतां।

४। चतुर्थश्लोकोक्तानां "विकीर्णसप्तर्षिवलिप्रहासिभिः" इति "अनाविलैः" इति सान्वय इति विशेषणशब्दानां व्याख्याः समासाश्च क्रियन्तां।

SANSCRIT.

Translate the following lines into English :—

तमब्रवीत् पिता ब्रह्मंस्तथा कोपसमन्वितं।
न मे प्रियं कृतं तात नैष धर्म्मस्तपस्विनां॥
वयं तस्य नरेन्द्रस्य विषये निवसामहे।
न्यायतो रक्षितास्तेन तस्य पापं न रोचते॥
यदि राजा न संरक्षेत् पीडा नः परमा भवेत्।
न शक्नुयाम चरितुं धर्म्मं पुत्र यथा सुखं॥
रक्ष्यमाणावयं तात राजभिर्धर्म्मदृष्टिभिः।
चरामो विपुलं धर्म्मं तेषां भागोऽस्ति धर्म्मतः॥
अराजके जनपदे दोषा जायन्ति वै सदा।
उद्वृत्तं सततं लोकं राजा दण्डेन शास्ति वै॥
नोद्विग्नश्चरते धर्म्मं नोद्विग्नश्चरते क्रियां।
राज्ञा प्रतिष्ठितो धर्म्मो धर्म्मात् स्वर्गः प्रतिष्ठितः॥

Translate the following lines into Sanscrit :—

Meantime Mahmoud received the mortifying intelligence that the submission and alliance of the king of Kanowge had proved fatal to that prince. Indignant at his desertion of the general cause, Nunda, king of Callinger, seconded by the neighbouring monarchs commenced a furious war, which ended in his defeat and death, and the surrender of his capital. Mahmoud made all the despatch which his distance admitted. After forcing the passage of the Jumna, he advanced and found the victor strongly entrenched and apparently waiting his attack; but after due consideration, the Indian prince retreated, leaving the country to be laid waste by the invader. The kingdom and city of Kanowge, however were never able to regain their ancient splendour.

HINDI.

1. Translate into English the following passage from the Ramayana :—

सुनत तीर बासी नर नारी।
धाये निज निज काज बिसारी॥
लषण राम सिय सुन्दरताई।
देखि करहिं निज भाग्य बड़ाई॥
अति लालस सब हि मन माहीं।
नांव गांव पूछत सकुचाहीं॥
जे तिन महं वयबृद्ध सयाने।
तिन्हि करि युक्ति राम पहिचाने॥
सकल कथा कहि तिनहिं सुनाई।
बनहि चले पितु आयस पाई॥
सुनि सविषाद सकल पछिताहीं।
रानी राय कीन्ह भल नाहीं॥
राम लषण सिय रूप निहारी।
सोच सनेह बिकल नर नारी॥
ते पितु मातु कहो सखि कैसे।
जिन पठये वन बालक ऐसे॥

2. Explain the second of the following verses :—

यह सुनि मन गुणि सपथ बड़ि बिहसि उठी मतिमन्द।
भूषण सजति बिलोकि मृग मनऊं किरातिनि फंद॥

3. Point out in the following lines the peculiar forms of Braj Bhakha, and show how they would be written in the Kharibolee :—

सखा वचन सुनि विटप निहारी।
उमगे भरत विलोचन वारी॥

करत प्रनाम चले दौ भाई।
कहत प्रीति सारद सकुचाई॥
हर्षहि निरखि राम पद अंका।
मानऊं पारस पायेयु रंका॥
रज सिर धरि हिय नैननि लावहिं।
रघु वर मिलन सरिस सुख पावहिं॥
देखि भरत गति अकथ अतीवा।
प्रेम मगन मृग खग जड़ जीवा॥
सखहि सनेह विवश मग भूला॥
कहि सुपंथ सुर वरषहिं फूला॥
निरखि सिद्ध साधक अनुरागे।
सहज सनेह सराहन लागे॥
होतन भूतल भाव भरतको।
अचर सचर चर अचर करतको॥

4. Give the meaning of the words पारस रंका सरिस गति सहज.

5. Explain the lines: कहत प्रीति सारद सकुचाई। कहि सुपंथ सुर वरषहिं फूला। अचर सचर चर अचर करत को।

6. What do the adjectives अकथ अतीवा belong to?

7. What is nominative to the verb उमगे?

8. What mythological legend is referred to in the following verses:—

प्रेम अमिय मन्दर विरह भरत पयोद गंभीर।
मथि प्रगटे सुर साधु हित कृपा सिन्धु रघु वीर॥

9. Explain the similes contained in these lines.

HINDI.

1. Paraphrase in Kharibolee prose the following extract from the Ramayana :—

मुनिकहं राम दंडवत कीन्हा।
अिस्तिर वाद बिप्र बर दीन्हा॥
देखि राम छवि नयन जुड़ाने।
करि सनमान आश्रमहिं आने॥
तब मुनि आसन दिये सुहाये।
मुनिवर अतिथि प्राण प्रिय पाये॥
कन्द मूल फल मधुर मंगाये।
सिय सौमित्रि राम फल खाये॥
बालमीक मन आनन्द भारी।
मंगल मूरति नयन निहारी॥
तब कर कमल जोरि रघु राई।
बोले वचन श्रवण सुखदाई॥
तुम त्रिकाल दरशी मुनि नाथा।
विश्व बदरि जिमि तुम्हरे हाथा॥
अस कहि प्रभू सब कथा बखानी।
जेहि जेहि भांति दीन्ह वन रानी॥

2. Render the following Hindee sentences into English, and the English into Hindee :—

आगे एक दिन श्री कृष्ण जी राजा उग्रसेन के पास जाय कालिन्दी का भेद सब समझायके कहा।

भानु सुता कालिन्दी को हम ले आये हैं तुम वेद के विधि से हमारा उसके साथ व्याह कर दो।

महाराज यह चरित्र देख सब देस देस के राजा ते लज्जित हो मनहीं मन अनखाने लगे।

वे अघव नाथ के नाथने के समय ऐसे खडे रहे कि जैस काट के बैल खडे होय।

The latter was dethroned by Gunesh, a Hindu, the chief of Betouria. Here then we have a Hindu on the throne again. His countrymen naturally expected that he would do much for them and their religion. But Gunesh found the Mahometans so powerful that he was obliged to leave the Affghan Zemindars their estates. He was so much beloved by all his subjects, that after his death the Mussulmans demanded his body to bury it, and the Hindoos claimed it to burn.

3. What case do prepositions govern in Hindee ?

4. Does the particle का ever precede a preposition ?

5. When is it changed into के, and when into की before a preposition ?

6. Does the nominative plural ever end in ँ ?

7. Give the genitive singular and plural of मैं तू यह वह जो कौन्.

8. Give an instance of a verb being in the singular where the agent is plural and one of a verb in the plural where the agent is singular.

9. Show by an example or two that a verb may be of a different gender from the agent.

PERSIAN.

BOSTAN.

یکی ماند دینار زر صد هزار خلف بود صاحبدلي هوشیار
ندچون ممسکان دست بر زر گرفت چو ازادگان بند ازو بر گرفت
ملامت کني گفتش ای باد دست بیك ره پریشان مکن هر چه هست
درین روز ها زاهدی یا پسر شنیدم که میگفت جان پدر
مجرد رو خانه پرداز باش جوانمرد و دنیا بر انداز باش
پسر پیش بین بود و کار ازمای پدر را ثنا گفت کای نیکرای
بسالي توان خرمن اندوختن بیك دم نه مردي بود سوختن
بدنیا توان اخرت یافتن بزر پنجه دیو بر تافتن
بیکبار بر دوستان زر مپاش وز اسیب دشمن در اندیشه باش
تهي دست بر خوبرویان مپیچ که بي هیچ مردم نیرزد بهیچ
وگر هرچه داري بکف بر نهي کفت وقت حاجت بماند تهي
گدایان بسعي تو هر گز قوي نگردند و ترسم تو لاغر شوي
چو منع خیر این حکایت بگفت زغیرت جوانمرد را رگ بجست
پراگنده دل گشت ازان عیب جوي براشفت وگفت ای پراگنده کوي
مرا دستگاهي که پیرا من است پدر گفت میراث جد من است
بدستم بیفتاد مال پدر که بعد ازمن افتد بدست پسر
همان به که امروز مردم خورند که فردا پس ازمن به یغما برند
برند ازجهان با خود اصحاب راي فرومایه ماند به حسرت بجاي
زور و نعمت اید کسي را بکار که دیوار عقبي کند زر نگار
به ازاد مردي ستودش کسي که دراه دین سعي کردي بسي
همي گفت و سرور گریبان خجل چه کردم که دعوي توان بست دل
امیدیکه دارم بفضل خداست که برسعي خود تکیه کردن خطاست

طوبقت همین است کاهل یقین نکو کار نوند و تقصیر بین
مشایخ همه شب دعا خواندهٔ اند سحر گه مصلا بیفشاندهٔ اند

1. Paraphase in prose the first eight couplets ending with the words دیوبرتاقتن

2. Is the verb ماند used in the same voice and same sense throughout in the above extract?

3. What are the ordinary rules for forming the plural number of nouns in Persian? Do you find any other ways in the above extract? Point out the instances.

4. Point out the compound words in the above extract, and explain their meaning.

5. Point out also the nouns which are in the vocative case, and the verbs which are in the imperative mood (امر)

6. What is the meaning of the word گفت in the line گفت وقت حاجت بماند تهي

7. Give the infinitives (مصدر) of داري میپیچ میاش باش رو and the 1st person singular indicative present (حال) of گشت تافتن سوختن شنیدن گفت گرفتن بید بني کنند حورند ترسم بیفشاندهٔ اند

8. Translate into English the lines from همه به که امروز to the end.

9. What letters may precede the infinitive terminations دن and تن repectively in Persian?

PERSIAN.

GULISTAN.

1 Translate the following passage into English :—

در ان مدت مرا با جمع یاران اتفاق سفر مکه افتاد چون
از زیارت مکه باز آمدم دومنزلم استقبال کرد ظاهر حالش را
دیدم پریشان و درهیات درویشان گفتم حال چیست گفت
چنانکه تو گفتي طایفه حسد بردند وبخیانتم منسوب کردند وملک
در کشف حقیقت آن استقصا نفرمود و یاران قدیم و دوستان
صمیم از کلمه حق خاموش شدند و صحبت دیرینه فراموش
کردند

بصنع خدا چون کسي اوفتادَ همه عالمش پاي بر سر نهند
چو بینند کا قبال دستش گرفت ستایش کنان دست بر بر نهند

2 Which are the nominatives to the verbs افتاد (1st line) and گرفت (last line) ?

3 What do the terminations م and ش signify in the words منزلم and عالمش

بروز گار سلامت شکستگان دریاب که خیرخاطرمسکین بلا نگرداند
چوسایل ازتوبزاري طلب کند چیزی بده وگرنه ستمگر بزور بستاند

4 What part of the verb is دریاب and what is its infinitive (مصدر) ?

5 Give the meanings of مسکین شکستگان and سایل

دریاي فراوان نشود تیره بسنگ عارف که برنجد تنک است هنوز
گر گزندت رسد تحمل کن که بعفو از گناه پاک شوي
اي برادر چو عاقبت خاکست خاک شو پیش ازان که خاک شوي

6 What parts of the verb are شو شود and شوي

7 Give the meanings of عارف تیره تحمل and فراوان

ای که مشتاق منزلي مشتاب پند من کار بند و صبر امور
اسپ تازي دو تک رود بشتاب اشتر اهسته میرود شب وروز

8 What are the infinitives (مصدر) of اموز and رود and what part of speech is مشتاب

9 Translate the following Persian sentences into English and the English into Persian :—

فرصت بیکوئي غنیمت باید شمرد که زمانه بر یکحال نمي ماند
هر جاندار را جانیست بخشیدهٔ پاک یزدان
محبت حیات ونگاهباني ان گوهري هر گونه حیوان است
مضرت تعجیل بسیارست و منفعت صبر و سکون بیشمار
بیکبختان دل میخرند بشیرینکاري وسیه بختان زرفراهم مي ارند
ده دل ازاري فکرمعقول بفرما گل بیخار کجاست

Having destroyed Shah Soojah, Meer Jumla became Soobadar of Bengal.

He seized on part of Assam, and sent an army down the Burrampooter and plundered Dacca.

The Rajah was obliged to seek refuge in the woods, the capital was taken, and the name changed to Alumnuggur.

He was not only friendly to the Europeans while he ruled Bengal, but he did not forget their interests when he was removed.

URDU.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

کیا پوچھتے هو مجھه سے هی حال میرا ابتر
دنیا میں کوئي مجھه سا ڈهونڈهے تو پاوے کمتر
اتش سے غم کي میرا سینه جلا بهنا هی
دو دن کي زندگاني میرے په اب بلا هی
گردش سے اسمان کي کیا کیا ستم هی مجھپر
تیرے بغیر اپنا ساتهي نهین نه رهبر
ای صاحبان مسافر هون بے سر و پا اس بے گانے شهر میں ده
کوئي یار نه اشنا

2. Paraphrase the following lines in prose :—

هیهات ازل سے هی یه عالم
شادي و غمي هوئي هی توام

تك باد بهار يهان نهي هى
پهر باغ مين بس خزان رهے هى
گه سر په هو تيرے تاج شاهي
گه خاك په بستر تبا هي
گل سے كبهي دل فراغ ديكهے
گه دل په هزار داغ ديكهے
اك دم جو نشاط و عيش ديكهے
خميازه نت اسكا پيش هووے

تب اُسنے هر ايك كے قيافے كے سونيكو امتحان كي كسوٹي سے كسا ليكن كهرا نه پايا

3. With what noun does the particle كے after the word قيافے agree in gender, and by what is سونيكو governed?

4. Give the meaning of امتحان قيافے and كسوٹي

جب اسپر ثابت هوا كه اوركوئي فرزند پادشاه نهين ركهتا تو نهايت گهبرائي اپنے طالع سے لڑنے لگي اور يے اشعار پڑهنے

ارے بخت زبون تو نے كيا كيا
يهه عقده گام مين كيون ميرے ڈالا
نكهو لے ناخن تدبير جسكو
بجز تقدير اب تدبير كيا هو

5. What is the meaning of اشعار—Explain the couplets from ارے بخت to the end.

6. Which of the following prepositions require the masculine particle كے and which the feminine كي *viz.*, طرح واسطے خاطر مارے ساتهه طرف پاس بعد—Is any preposition ever preceded by كا

7. Point out and explain fully the compound words in the following passages:—

پريون نے وونهين اُس دلكش باغ لطافت كو اور يا سمن چمن نزاكت كو انش كدے مين ڈال ديا
مگر انش كا پركاله هى جو شمع رخون كے دلون كو پگهلا تا هى
اى چمك چاندني بت بني

جو مانند مرغ نیم بسمل رات دن خاک پر لوٹتا ھی
اُس سیاہ دلنے کیئي سنگ تراش چالاک دست اسي وقت بھیجے

8. In how many ways is the genitive case of nouns formed in Urdu? Do you find examples in the following sentence?

وہ ایك انسان کے دام عشق میں گرفتار ھوئي ھی

9. What are the ordinary rules for forming the plural number of nouns in Urdu? What other ways occur in it? Can you point out instances in the following sentences :—

در بے بہا کا مکان شاھون کا افسر ھی
اسکو بہت سا انعام و اکرام دیکر رخصت کیا
حق تعالی نے عالم ارواح کو بدن سے نسبت دي ھی
پہلے تو خار رغبت اغیار کو دلکي سر زمین سے اُکھاڑ

URDU.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

ایسي دولت کے ھاتھ لگنے سے نہایت خوشي حاصل ھوئي اور ان پر عمل کرنا شروع کیا دروازہ باغ کا کھول دیا اپنے اس امیر کو اور ساتھہ والون کو کہا کہ کشتیان منگوا کر یہہ سب جواھر و نقد و جنس اور کتابین بار کر لو اور ایك نوازي پر اپ سوار ھو کر وھان سے بحر کو روانہ کیا اتے اتے جب نزدیك اپنے ملك کے پہنچا جہان پناہ کو خبر ھوئي سوار ھو کر استقبال کیا اور اشتیاق سے بیقرار ھو کر کلیجے سے لگا لیا مین نے قدم بوسي کر کر کہا کہ اس خاکسار کو قدیم باغ مین رھنے کا حکم ھو بولے کہ ای بوخوردار وہ مکان میرے نزدیك منحوس ٹھہرا لہذا اس کي مرمت اور تیاري موقوف کي اب وہ مکان لایق انسان کے رھنے کے نہین رھا اور جس محل مین جي چاھي اُترو بہتر یون ھی کہ قلعی مین کوئي جگہہ پسند کر کہ میري انکھون کے رو برو رھو اور پائین باغ جیسا

چاہو تیار کرواکر سیر تماشا دیکھا کرو میں نے بہت ضد اور ہٹ کر کر اس باغ کو نئي سر سے تعمیر کروایا اور بہشت کي مانند اراستہ کر داخل ہوا پھر فراغت سے جنون کي تسخیر کي خاطر چلي بیڈھا اور ترک حیوانات کر کر حاضرات کرنے لگا

2. State gender and number of دروازہ شروع خوشي دولت مرمت خبر کتابین کشتیان

3. Give the meaning of the following words : عملحا ضرات صحرس قدیم قدم جہان پناہ

ترک حیوانات چلي تسخیر پائین باغ

نہین محتاج زیور کا جسے خوبي خدا نے دي کہ جیسے خوش نما لگاتا ھی دیکھو چاند بن گہنے

4. Explain these verses :—

اتني شوخي اور گستاخي تو نے کبھو نہ کي تھي
اس نے کہا کہ ای عزیز یہہ کیا تو نے ناحق دند مچایا ھم سے تجھے کیا مدعا ھي مین نے التماس کیا کہ یہہ عاجز بہت مدت سے تمہاري بیڈي پر عاشق ھی اور جیتے جي موا یہہ میري ارزو سنکر بولا
کہ ادمي خاکي ھم اتشي
پنجیرون کو منگوا کر اُن دونون کونکلواکر خواجہ کے پاس کھڑا کیا ان سے پوچھي کہ مین اس مین سر مو تفاوت کہتا ھون رحلت کے وقت یہہ وصیت اپنے بھائي کو کي کہ ا بھي میرا بیڈا بي شعورھی جب یہ بے بالغھو اپني بیڈي سے شادي اس کي کر دیجو

5. Give the meaning of وصیت رحلت تقصیر شوخي گستاخي بالغ شعور

6. Distinguish between عزیز and عاجز مدعا and دعا عشق and عاشق مانگا and نکال and نکل منکوا and نکلوا

7. What is meant by آدمي خاکي ھم اتشي جیتے جي موا سرمو تفاوت

8. Render the following English sentences into Urdu, and the Urdu into English :—

گونگي زبان بہتر ھی جھوڈھي زبان سے

ستي سے زبان هي صحنت سے بڑاي هي
بيماري قيد بدن کي هي
فايدہ کتاب کي سمجھنے مين هي نه ياد کرنے مين
چاهئے خرچ ادمي کا امدے برا برهووے اور جو پونجي اپنے
پاس رکهنا هي سود سے اُسکے فايدہ اٹهاوے
هر شخص کو چاهے که قدم حد سے باهر نرکهے
جو دوستون کي نصيحت نه سنے گويا اپني اپنے هلاک کي
کوشش کرے

Having destroyed Shah Soojah, Meer Jumla became Soobadar of Bengal.

He seized on part of Assam, and sent an army down the Burrampooter and plundered Dacca.

The Rajah was obliged to seek refuge in the woods—the capital was taken, and the name changed to Alumnuggur.

He was not only friendly to the Europeans while he ruled Bengal but he did not forget their interests when he was removed.

OORYAH.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

ସାରସ କହୁଅଛ, ହେ ରାଜନ୍, ଶୁଣନ୍ତୁ, ଯଦ୍ୟପି ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲେ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ହୟି ନ ଥାନ୍ତା ତେବେ ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଯିବାର ଉପୟକ୍ତ, ମାଣି ଯଦ୍ୟପି ପ୍ରାଣିର ମରଣ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ହେବ ତେବେ କ ହେତୁରୁ ବୃଥା ଅପଯଶ କରବୁଁ ? ପ୍ରନବାର ବାସ୍ତ ଗମନରେ ଯେଉଁ ତେଉଁ ହୁଏ ତାହାର ଗମନ ନ୍ୟାୟ୍ୟ ଅଲ୍ପକାଲସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଯେ ଏହି ସଂସାର, ଏଠାରେ ଯର ନମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରାଣ ବ୍ୟୟ କରବାର ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ । ଆଉ ସ୍ୱାମୀ, ଅମାତ୍ୟ, ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର. ଦୁର୍ଗ, କୋଶ, ସୈନ୍ୟ, ସୁହୃତ୍, ନଗରସ୍ଥ ଲୋକ, ଏହି ଆଠ ପରସ୍ପର ଉପକାର ହେତୁର ବଜ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗ ବୋଲୋନ୍ତୁ । ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଆପଣ ସ୍ୱାମୀ ସଦ୍ଭ ପ୍ରକାରେ ରକ୍ଷଣୀୟ୍ୟ ଅଟନ୍ତି ହେତୁ ଏହି କ ଅମାତ୍ୟ ଲୋକ କଡ ହେଲେହେଁ ସ୍ୱାମିକୁ ପରତ୍ୟାଗ କର ବଞ୍ଚି ନାହିଁ, ଗତାୟ୍

ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଧନ୍ୱନ୍ତର ବୈଦ୍ୟସୁଦ୍ଧା କ କର ପାରେ? ଯୁନ୍ତବାର ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲେ ଯେମନ୍ତ ସବୁ ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ରହେ ଏହି ରୂପେ ରଜା ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲେ ଏହି ପ୍ରାଣି ସକଲ ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ; ରବି ପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲେ ଯେମନ୍ତ ସବୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ ହୁଏ, ସେହି-ରୂପେ ରଜା ପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଲେ ପ୍ରାଣି ସକଲ ପ୍ରକାଶ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।

ଯୁନ୍ତବାର ମଦ୍ୟପାନ ଲମ୍ପଟ୍ୟ ମୃଗୟା ଦ୍ୟୁତକ୍ରୀଡା ପରଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଅପହରଣ କଡାନ୍ତ ଦେମ୍ଭ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ନ ଦେବାର କଟୁର ବାକ୍ୟ କରପରୁଧିକୁ ଦଣ୍ଡ ଦେବାର ଏହି ସକୁ ରଜାମାନଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟସନ ।

2. Explain the phrase କଡାନ୍ତ ଦେମ୍ଭ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ

3. What is the meaning of ବ୍ୟସନ

ପଦଜ୍ଞ ହସି କର କହିଲେ, ହେ ମହାରଜ, ଏ ଶଙ୍କାସ୍ପଦ ନୁହେ-ଯେହେତୁରୁ ଏ ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ ମହାଶମ୍ଭୁ, ସ୍ୱତଃ ବଣ୍ଟାସ ଭୂମି ;

4. Point out the Sandhi in ଶଙ୍କାସ୍ପଦ and give its literal meaning—also the literal meaning of ବଣ୍ଟାସ ଭୂମି

ଅପର ପଞ୍ଚଭୂତରେ କର୍ମିତ ଯେ କଲେବର ସେ ପଞ୍ଚତ୍ୱ ପାଇ ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଆପଣ ଆପଣ କାରଣରେ ଲୀନ ହୁଏ, ତହିରେ ଶୋକ କ ?

ବାଲକ ରଜାଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ, 'ଏ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ,' ଇହା ବଲି ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିବ ନାହିଁ, ଯେହେତୁରୁ ସେ ମହତୀ ଦେବତା, ନରରୂପ ଧାରଣ କର ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

5. Translate these sentences literally.

ଏଥିରେ ମଣ୍ଡଳ କାହି ଗଣେଶାଦଙ୍କ ପଜା ବାହୁଲ୍ୟରୂପେ ଦେଖାଇ ଆପେ ମରକଟମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରିୟ ଫଲ ଯେଉ ବନରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇ ଫଲମାନଙ୍କୁ ପକାଇ ଦେଲା । ସେଠାରୁ ବାନର-ମାଣେ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଛାଡ କର ଫଲରେ ଆସକୁ ହେଲାରୁ ସେ ସ୍ଥାନ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଯେଉ ଆସି ନଗରରେ ପହୁଞ୍ଚି ସକଲ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ମାନ୍ୟ ହେଲା ।

6. Point out the verbs which are finite and those which are not finite in this passage.

7. What is the meaning of ଗଣେଶାଦଙ୍କ

ପୁନରପି ଉପଭୋଗ ନ ଥିବା ସକାଶେ କୃପଣର ଧନ ଧରଧନ ସମାନ ହୁଏ ; ଇହାର ଏହି ଧନ, ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ମାତ୍ର ।

ଭଗବତୀ ବନ ଦେବତା ସ୍ୱପ୍ନସ୍ତରେ ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ସଦୌଷଧି ରସରେ ଏହି ବନ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଅଭିଷେକ କର ଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏହେଉରୁ ଆଜଠାରୁ ଦନରେ ଆମ୍ଭ ଆଜ୍ଞାନୁସାରେ କର୍ମ ହେବ ।

8. Explain these sentences.

ସେ ସ୍ୱଇଚ୍ଛାରେ ନଗର ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରରେ ଉମ୍ନଣ କରୁ କରୁ ନେଲୀ ଭାଣ୍ଡରେ ପଡି ଉନ୍ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଉଠିବାକୁ ଅସମର୍ଥ ହେବାରୁ ପ୍ରାଉଃ-କାଲରେ ସେ ଆପଣାକୁ ମଲ୍ଲପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଦେଖାଇ ରହିଲା ।

9. Can you point out any word in this sentence where there might have been a *Sandhi*—and how would the word stand in that case?

OORYAH.

1. Translate the following Ooryah sentences into English and the English into Ooryah.

ତଦନନ୍ତର ଭରତ ଶତ୍ରୁଘ୍ନ ସମଭିବ୍ୟାହାରରେ ହସ୍ତିନା ନଗରସ୍ଥ ମାତାମହାଲୟକୁ ଗମନ କଲେ । ଏଥରେ କିଛି କାଳ ଗତ ହେଲାରୁ ରାଜା ଦଶରଥ ଆପଣାର ବୟୋଧିକ୍ୟ ହେତୁରୁ ଆପ-ଣାକୁ ରାଜ କର୍ମରେ ଅକ୍ଷମ ବବେଚନା କର ସୁହୃଦ-ରାଜଗଣ ଓ ପାତ୍ରମିତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଅନୁସାରେ ରାମଙ୍କୁ ରାଜତ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ଆପେ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛନ୍ଦରେ ରହିବା ବାଞ୍ଛାରେ ତାଙ୍କୁ କହିଲେ, ଆମ୍ଭେ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଏବଂ ରାଜକର୍ମରେ ଅକ୍ଷମ ହୋଇ ଅଛୁଁ, ଅତଏବ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଆମ୍ଭର ଜ୍ୟେଷ୍ଠ ପୁତ୍ର ତୁମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ଆମ୍ଭେ ରାଜକର୍ମରୁ ଅବସର ହେବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛା କର ଅଛୁଁ, ତୁମ୍ଭେ ରାଜ୍ୟଭାର ଗ୍ରହଣ କର ଯଥା ନିୟମରେ ପ୍ରଜା ପାଳନ କର ।

The latter was dethroned by Gunesh, a Hindu, the chief of Betowria. Here then we have a Hindu on the throne again. His countrymen naturally expected that he would do much for them and their religion.

But Gunesh found the Mahometans so powerful, that he was obliged to leave the Affghan Zemindars their estates. He was so much beloved by all his subjects that after his death the Mussulmans demanded his body to bury it and the Hindus claimed it to burn.

ମନୋଦିକାର ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ମଣ୍ଡଲ ମନସ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟି ମନଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତା ଧନୁଷ୍ଟଙ୍କାର ।

2. In these compound words, the first has an ଓ intervening between the two simple words of which it is compounded—the second a ର and the rest have each a sibilant, the sibilant again varies in each of them. Give the rules on the subject.

3. Give the feminines of ଧନବାନ ବିଦ୍ୱାନ ବୁଦ୍ଧିମାନ ଇନ୍ଦ କର୍ମକାରୀ ଚିତ୍ରକର ଧାତା ଗିରୀଶ ତପସ୍ୱୀ ନମ୍ର ସାଧୁ and the masculines of ପ୍ରେୟସି ସଖୀ ପତିତପାବନୀ

4. Show the Sandhi and Samasa in the following words and explain their meaning.

ଯଦ୍ୟପି ସ୍ୱଭାବାନୁସାରେ କିଲୋଭୂପାଟି ବିନ୍ଧ୍ୟାଚଲକୁ କନକାଲଙ୍କାରାଦି ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଧିତ୍ରବର୍ଣ ସର୍ବୌଷଧି ।

5. Give the etymology and literal meaning of the following words extracted from various parts of the Hitopadesa. ଅଜର ସହସ୍ରରଶ୍ମି ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ସରୋଜ ଅପ୍ରାସଙ୍ଗିକ ବିହଙ୍ଗ ।

6 Distinguish between କର୍ମ and କରଣୀୟ ଗମନ and ଗନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ବୃଦ୍ଧି and ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନଶୀଲ ଆସନ and ଆସନ୍ନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି and ଦର୍ଶିତ ବସନ and ବସତି ।

7. Give the different meanings of the following words : କାଲ ବିଗ୍ରହ ବାସ କର ସଂହ ର ସ୍ୱାମୀ

8. What are the accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative terminations of nouns in Ooryah?

HISTORY.

1. Under what circumstances were the Greek Colonies in Asia Minor first established?

2. Give some account of the Ptolemies, and state how many years they governed Egypt. When, and from what cause did the decline of Alexandria commence?

3. What was the extent of the Roman dominions at the time of the death of Alexander the Great?

4. What was the extent of the Portuguese settlements in the East at the time of that nation's greatest prosperity, and what settlements does Portugal still possess in India?

5. Give some account of the first Mogul invasion of India?

6. Describe the manner in which Aurungzebe obtained the thone of Delhi. What relation was he to Akbar?

7. What was the extent of the British possessions in India in the year 1800?

8. State the cause which led to the final war between the British and the government of Mysore.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the following geographical terms:—peninsula, plateau, isthmus, straits, the basin of a river, snow-line.

2. What rivers fall into the Baltic Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Gulf of Mexico?

3. Draw an outline map of Hindustan, and place in it the chains of mountains, chief rivers, and 12 of the most important cities.

4. Give the names of the several Ionian islands, of the chief islands in the Indian archipelago, and of the principal groups in the Pacific.

5. Name the British possessions in Europe, Africa, and North America.

6. Into what *natural* divisions may Hindustan be divided?

7. What causes determine the climate of a country? Give examples.

8. Where are the following places, and for what are they remarkable?

Navarino,	Rosetta,
Lima,	Venice,
Amboyna,	Acre,

Talavera.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. A man can count at the rate of 100 a minute,—how long will it take him to count five hundred lacs?

2. A shopkeeper purchased $250\frac{3}{4}$ yards of cloth for 900 Rs. and paid expences amounting to 103 Rs.: what must he charge per yard in order to make a profit of 50 per cent.?

3. Reduce ·005 of a pound to the fraction of a penny, and extract the square root of ·00006241.

4. Add together $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{3}}$, $\frac{1\frac{1}{4}}{3}$, 9 and $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{8}{9}$ of $\frac{5\frac{5}{6}}{7}$.

5. State the rules for pointing in the multiplication and division of decimals; and multiply ·256 by ·0025 and divide ·0036 by ·4 and 4 by ·00001.

6. Shew that

$$\left\{\left[ax+by\right]^2+\left[ay-bx\right]^2\right\}\times\left\{\left[ax+by\right]^2-\left[ay-bx\right]^2\right\}=\left[a^4-b^4\right]\left[x^4-y^4\right]$$

7. Divide $x^6 + 2x^3y^4 + y^6$ by $\left[x + y\right]^2$

8. Resolve $x^{12} - a^{12}$ into its simplest factors, and simplify

$$\frac{1 + \dfrac{a-b}{a+b}}{1 - \dfrac{a-b}{a+b}} \div \frac{1 + \dfrac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}{1 - \dfrac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}$$

9. Find the greatest common measure of x^3+3x^2-9x+5 and $x^3-19x+30$.

10. Solve the equations.

(1.)..... $\frac{1}{3}\left[x - \frac{a}{3}\right] - \frac{1}{5}\left[x - \frac{a}{4}\right] + \frac{1}{4}\left[x - \frac{a}{5}\right] = 0$

(2.) ..... $\dfrac{a}{x-a} - \dfrac{b}{x-b} = \dfrac{a-b}{x-c}$

EUCLID.

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

2. From the same point there cannot be drawn more than two equal straight lines to meet a given straight line.

3. The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects them, that is, divides them into two equal parts.

4. Prove that the four triangles, into which a parallelogram is divided by its diagonals, are equal to one another.

5. In obtuse angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from any of the acute angles to the opposite side

produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the sum of the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side, upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight lines intercepted, without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

6. The angle at the centre of a circle, is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.

7. If two chords of a circle intersect at right angles, the portions of the circumference, taken alternately, are together equal to half of the circumference.

8. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles made by this line with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

9. If two circles cut one another, find a point from which the straight lines drawn to touch the two circles shall be equal to one another.